

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PARIS has for some days rung with relations of the wonderful exploits of a Spaniard in that city, who is endowed with qualities by which he resists the action of very high degrees of heat, as well as the influence of the strong chemical reagents. Many histories of the trials to which he has been submitted before a commission of the Institute and Medical School, have appeared in the public papers; but the public wait with impatience for the report to be made in the name of the commission by Professor Pinel.

Until this report, which will contain a variety of details on the mode of conducting the experiments, be made known, your Correspondent sends some of the more remarkable circumstances, of which he has been himself a witness.

The subject of these trials is a young man, a native of Toledo in Spain, 23 years of age, and free of any apparent peculiarities which can announce any thing remarkable in the organization of the skin; after examination, one would be rather disposed to conclude a peculiar softness than that any hardness or thickness of the cuticle existed, either naturally or from mechanical causes. Nor was there any circumstance to indicate that the person had been previously rubbed with any matter capable of resisting the operation of the agents with which he was brought in contact.

This man bathed for the space of six minutes, and without any injury either to his sensibility or the surface of the skin, his legs in oil, heated at 97° of Reaumur, ($250\frac{1}{4}$ degrees of Fahrenheit;) and with the same oil, at the same degree of heat, he washed his face and superior extremities. He held for the same space of time, and with as little inconvenience, his legs in a solution of muriate of soda, heated to 102° of the same scale, ($261\frac{1}{2}$ Fahr.) He stood on and

rubbed the soles of his feet with a bar of iron heated to a white heat; in this state he held the iron in his hands and rubbed the surface of his tongue.

He gargled his mouth with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, without the smallest injury or discoloration; the nitrous acid changed the cuticle to a yellow colour; with the acids in this state he rubbed his hands and arms. All these experiments were continued long enough to prove their inefficiency to produce any impression. It is said on unquestionable authority, that he remained a considerable time in an oven heated to 65 or 70° , (178 — 189 Fahr.) and from which he was with difficulty induced to retire, so comfortable did he feel that high temperature.

It may be proper to remark, that this man seems totally uninfluenced by any motive to mislead, and, it is said, has refused flattering offers from some religious sectaries of turning to emolument his singular qualities; yet on the whole it seems to be the opinion of most philosophical men, that this person must possess some matter which counteracts the operation of these agents. To suppose that nature has organized him differently, would be unphilosophic: by habit he might have blunted his sensibility against those impressions that create pain under ordinary circumstances; but how to explain the power by which he resists the action of those agents which are known to have the strongest affinity for animal matter, is a circumstance difficult to comprehend. It has not failed however to excite the wonder of the ignorant, and the inquiry of the learned, men of Paris.

J. E.

Paris, Aug. 5, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an Irish Rebellion, in 1641, bears all the features of the late insurrection, and it may be curious to the intelligent reader to compare this account with the late transactions there. That the Irish, generally from principles of religious bigotry, and sometimes from political feelings, have too often experienced the rancour of national antipathy, the philosopher will lament, while the politician may perhaps yet devise means by which our fellow-subject may become our brothers.

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* As the method of converting the degrees on Reaumur's thermometer to those on Fahrenheit is not generally known, we insert the rule: "multiply the number on Reaumur by $\frac{9}{4}$, and add 32 to the product," thus $97 \times \frac{9}{4} + 32 = 250\frac{1}{4}$. The reverse of this, or, to reduce Fahrenheit to Reaumur is thus: "subtract 32 from the given number, and multiply the remainder by $\frac{4}{9}$, thus $161\frac{1}{2} - 32 \times \frac{4}{9} = 102$.

This account is extracted from that very rare book, "The English Rogue." The author, R. Head, was an Irishman. Hume, in noticing this Irish Insurrection, vol. 6, p. 434, has described the state of the *English Government* in Dublin, in *very remarkable language*; in such language that the future historian of England may transcribe his words, if he would give an accurate statement of the recent insurrection. "The king (Hume writes) had indeed received information from his ambassadors, that something was in agitation among the Irish in foreign parts; but tho' he gave warning to his administration in Ireland, the intelligence was *entirely neglected*. Secret rumours were heard of some approaching conspiracy, but no *attention was paid to them*. The two justices, Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlace, were men of *small abilities*, owing their advancement to nothing but their zeal for that party by whom every thing was now governed. *Tranquil* from their *ignorance and inexperience*, these men indulged themselves in the most *profound repose*, on the *very brink of destruction*."

The author of the "English Rogue" describes the apparent tranquillity of Ireland in these words:

"Not two years before the Irish Rebellion broke out, all those ancient animosities, grudges, and hatred, which the Irish had ever borne unto the English, seemed buried in a firm conglutination of their affections and national obligations. These two had lived together forty years in peace, with such great security and comfort, that it seemed as if an everlasting union existed between them. Their intermarriages were near as frequent as their gossipings and fosterings, (relations of much dearneſs among the Irish), together with all tenancies, neighbourhoods, and services interchangeably passed among them. They had made a mutual transmigration into each others manners, many English being strongly degenerated into Irish affections and customs, and many of the better sort of Irish studying as well the language of the English as delighting to be apparelled like them.— They found great advantage by the English commerce and cohabitation in the profits and high improvements of their lands, as Sir Phelim O'Neal, that rebellious ringleader, with divers others eminent in that bloody insurrection, had not long before turned off their lands their Irish tenants, admitting English in their rooms, who were able to give them far greater rents, and more certainly pay the same. The wisest and most experienced in the affairs of Ireland believed that the peace and tranquillity of that kingdom was fully settled. There no where appeared any martial preparations, nor relics of any kind of disorders; no, not so much as the least noise

of war whisperingly carried to any ear in all this land.

"In this great calm the British continued in the deepest security, whilst all men sat pleasantly enjoying the fruits of their own labours, sitting under their own vines, without the least thoughts of tumults and massacres. On October 23, in 1641, there broke out a most desperate, direful, and formidable rebellion, an universal defection and revolt, wherein all the Roman Catholics were totally involved. I will not omit to trace the progress of this rebellion, the horrid cruelties of the Irish, their abominable murders, without number and without mercy, on the English of both sexes and all ages.

"It was carried with such secrecy, that none understood the conspiracy till the very evening that immediately succeeded the night of its general execution. Owen O'Connor (though mere Irish was notwithstanding a Protestant) was the first discoverer of this general insurrection, giving in the names of some of the chief conspirators. Hereupon the lords sat in council, and some of the ringleaders were instantly seized. They confessed that on that very day of their surprisal, all the ports and places of strength in Ireland would be taken; that there were twenty out of each county who were come up expressly to surprize the castle of Dublin. Adding further that what was to be done in the country no messenger, however swift, could now prevent. Hereupon a strict search was made for all strangers lately come to town. Notwithstanding the proclamation giving notice of the horrid plot against the English, yet did the rebels assemble in great number, principally in the north, in the province of Ulster, taking many towns, as Newry, Drumore, &c. burning, spoiling and committing murders every where.

"Now began a deep tragedy. The English having either few other than Irish Landlords, tenants, servants, neighbours, or familiar friends, as soon as this general conflagration broke out, made their recourse presently to some of these, lying on them for protection and preservation, and with great confidence trusted their lives and all their concerns in their powers. But many betrayed them to others, or destroyed them with their own hands. The Popish priests had so charged and laid such bloody impressions on them, as it was held, according to their doctrine, a deadly sin to give an English Protestant any relief.

"All bonds of faith and friendship now fractured, Irish landlords now preyed on their English tenants; Irish tenants and servants sacrificed their English landlords; one neighbour murdering another; nay it was looked on as an act meritorious to supplant an Englishman; the very children imitating the cruelty of their parents, of which I shall carry a mark with me to my grave, given me with a scene by one of my Irish playfellows."

Such is the plain and homely description

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tion of an eye-witness; but our own historian has with the finest simplicity drawn these tremendous scenes, and painted a picture (too affecting for some minds, to pause on) with perpetual colours. D.
London, August, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of your readers who, probably in common with many others, have received pleasure from the perusal of the Memoir on James Boswell, Esq. contained in a late number of your Magazine. It displays upon the whole both candour and sagacity; yet I cannot but think that in some degree the estimate formed of the character described, is erroneous, and that some observations have been neglected which would have been useful and appropriate.

Too much credit, I think, has been given to a certain vivacity and levity of disposition in the subject of the memoir, which ought not to be supposed to denote genius or superior parts, without much better proofs than he ever exhibited. If there cannot be produced one *jeu d'esprit* either in prose or verse of Boswell's, worth repeating, he surely had little claim to the title of a man of wit, in the most limited sense of the word; nor does he deserve to be placed above his more fortunate competitors of the bar, on the score of abilities, because he could not plod like them; when habits of conviviality, and the indulgence of an idle vanity, were the real causes which impeded his progress. From his diligence and accuracy in noting down conversation, I should take him to have been really intended by nature for a *plodder*, rather than for a genius; but that he was spoiled by circumstances.

His propensity to introduce himself to the company of men of celebrity, was but an equivocal mark of a superior taste for conversation and society; since it was undirected by judgment or principle, and seemed to evaporate in frivolous curiosity, and the weak ambition of a reflected reputation. His durable attachment to Johnson may be thought an instance of higher views; yet in fact, considering the manner in which he displayed it, to the derogation of all personal dignity, and the neglect of better means of mental improvement, it was the strongest proof he could give of natural imbecillity. The profound respect paid by the memoir-writer to men of talents even in their loosest hours, and his idea of "the feast of rea-

son and the flow of soul," always to be enjoyed in the company of such men as Foote and Wilkes, will probably excite a smile at his expence. How much of paltry mimicry and gross ribaldry there is in the *table-talk* of even professed wits, and how much dullness and common-place in the ordinary chat even of men high in literary reputation, is too well known by those who have frequented them; and it is commonly a great falling-off to go from their books to their conversation. Poor Boswell, in fact, could not exist without his bottle; and he could "make a hearty meal upon a dunce," provided it were washed down with plentiful libations of claret.

His history might have afforded an important remark concerning the little assistance derived to morals from a religion consisting in the belief of speculative dogmas, and the practice of ceremonial observances, even though accompanied with warm devotional feelings. In fact, the value of such feelings is often very small: it is the mind's idolatry towards beings of its own creation, and is sooner excited by images of human origin, and by fanciful associations, than by sober and philosophical notions of divine perfection. Boswell was so superstitious, that even his superstitious preceptor laughed at him. "Boswell, (says Johnson in his Tour), who is very pious, went into the chapel at night to perform his devotions, but came back in haste through fear of spectres." Such a devotion was not likely to make a *rule of life*; and few men deviated more than he from the plain path of duty. It is a fault that runs through Johnson's Biography, that he has estimated men more from what they believed than what they practised, and has given some very dissolute characters credit for a little display of compunction under the influence of death-bed terrors. No wonder, therefore, that the sentiments of religion he inspired did little good to his votaries.

It is by no means my wish to insult the manes of poor Boswell, who had good-nature enough to entitle his failings to oblivion; but when his character was brought before the public, I thought the correction of any erroneous sentiments with which it was accompanied, might be a point of public utility. Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG various titles assumed by Choïroes, Monarch of Persia, at

the end of the sixth century, Theophylact Simocatta, a Greek historian, mentions one, of which the signification is still obscure. (See his work in folio, Paris, 1647, p. 101.) He is styled, according to that writer, "ὁ τοῦς Αἰωνας μισοῦμενος," which the Latin translators renders "*Afonas mercede conducens*," without explaining the word Αἰωνας. Mr. Gibbon, however, in quoting this passage, (See his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap 46, note 24) makes *afonas* signify *genii*—but as he has not given his authority for this interpretation, my object in thus addressing you is to request that some of your ingenious Correspondents may inform me where Mr. Gibbon found the word *afonas* so explained. One naturally seeks for his authority in *Burton's "Leipfana Veteris Linguae Perficæ"*—and in *Reland's "Dissertatione Reliquis Veteris Linguae Perficæ:"* but we cannot find, in these learned writers, any information on the subject of this word. *Selden*, in his "*Titles of Honour*," (vol. 3, p. 962.) supposes it to have been used for *Aufonas*, and to signify the Ausonians or people of Italy. Mr. *Bryant* in his "*Analysis of Ancient Mythology*," mentions a kind of imaginary beings called *Zoni* or *Azoni*, ætherial essences or emanations from the sun—but here is a difference of termination as well as a change of the letter *s* into *z*. Mr. *Weston* in his "*Specimen of the Conformity of European and Oriental Language* (second edition, pref. page xxv.) notices the obscurity of this word *afonas*, and offers some ingenious conjectures on its signification—nevertheless there is reason to believe that the true meaning of this barbarous word is still unknown.

P. Q.

August 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last half-yearly Retrospect of Domestic Literature some strictures on the poetry of Dr. Darwin are inserted, which seem to dispute his claim to those high poetic honors which a large portion of the public has conferred upon him. In the Biographical Memoir of this celebrated author, which appeared in your Magazine about a twelvemonth ago, a similar disposition was, more at large, displayed. Now, Sir, I certainly do not mean to refuse any man the exercise of his private judgment, either in matters of taste or argument: but I trust, it will not be deemed undecorous, if, in opposition to the sentiments of your two Correspondents, I vindicate the

poetry of Dr. Darwin, by stating the opinion concerning it of a brother bard, whose high qualifications to estimate its excellencies and defects it would be the height of arrogance and presumption to dispute—

WILLIAM COWPER.

In one of his familiar letters to Mr. Hayley, (see Hayley's Life of Cowper, vol. ii. p. 56) Cowper says "What is to become of Milton, I know not; I do nothing but scribble to you, and seem to have no relish for any other employment. I have, however, in pursuit of your idea to compliment Darwin, put a few stanzas together, which I shall subjoin; you will easily give them all that you find they want, and match the song with another."

To Dr. DARWIN,

Author of the Botanic Garden.

Two poets, (Poets, by report,
Not oft so well agree,)

Sweet harmonist of Flora's court!
Conspire to honour thee.

They best can judge a poet's worth,
Who oft themselves have known
The pangs of a poetic birth
By labours of their own.

We, therefore, pleas'd, extol thy song,
Though various, yet complete,
Rich in embellishment, as strong
And learn'd as it is sweet.

No envy mingles with our praise;
Tho', could our hearts repine
At any poet's happier lays,
They would, they must, at thine.

But we, in mutual bondage knit
Of friendship's closest tie,
Can gaze on even Darwin's wit
With an unjaundic'd eye;

And deem the bard, whoe'er he be,
And howsoever known,

Who would not twine a wreath for thee,
Unworthy of his own.

These lines are in themselves very flattering, and, if we consider the author of them, they will be deemed peculiarly so; for Cowper was not a man of unmeaning compliments; what he wrote and what he spoke, were equally the honest effusions of his heart. Although Cowper would not rob the wreath of a brother poet of one single leaf, he would never lend his hand to entwine it round the brows of him whom he thought unworthy of the honor to wear it.

It is true, indeed, that no two poets can be more opposite in their respective styles of composition than Darwin and Cowper; the former it must be confessed addressed his verses to the ear, and the latter to the heart. The former polished every line and

and connected his couplets with links of silver: the language of the latter is always simple, often inharmonious, and not unfrequently prosaic. Darwin arranged his spondees and iambs in measure the most melodious and musical: Cowper's ear was not so refined, but the scintillations of his fancy, like lightning from a cloud, burst with contrasted splendor. He is constantly appealing to our moral feelings, he awakens and keeps awake all the best and finest affections of the heart. Kindness, compassion, gratitude, devotion, humanity, all are excited by the magic of his lyre; and he makes ample atonement by the felicity of his thoughts for the occasional harshness of his expression.

Cowper certainly regarded smoothness as a very subordinate quality of verse:

Give me the line that ploughs its stately
course
Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by
force.
TABLE-TALK.

He could endure it in Pope and Darwin, because in them he considered it as a superaddition to other excellencies, and not as a succedaneum for the want of them.

Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,
In verse well-disciplined, complete, compact,
Gave Virtue and Morality a grace,
That quite eclipsing Pleasure's painted face,
Levied a tax of wonder and applause
E'en on the fools that trampled on their
laws.

But he, (his musical fineness was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art,
And every warbler has his tune by heart.

TABLE-TALK.

Altho' this passage shews that Cowper could endure the smoothness and high polish of Pope, the last four lines unequivocally testify that they had no very attractive charms to his more simple taste.

Mr. Hayley has presented us with another passage in which Cowper gives his ideas of English versification. The passage is extracted from a letter to Mr. Johnson the bookseller, on occasion of the liberty which some incautious reviser of the poet's manuscript had taken to alter one of the lines. "I did not write the line, (says he) that has been tampered with, hastily, or without due attention to the construction of it, and what appeared to me its only merit is, in its present state, intirely annihilated."

"I know that the ears of modern versewriters are delicate to an excess, and their readers are troubled with the same squeamishness as themselves; so that if a line do not run as smooth as quicksilver, they are offended. A critic of the present day serves a poem as a cook serves a dead turkey, when she fattens the legs of it to a post, and draws out all the sinews. For this we may thank Pope*; but unless we could imitate him in the closeness and compactness of his expression as well as in the smoothness of his numbers, we had better drop the imitation, which serves no other purpose than to emasculate and weaken all we write.—Give me a manly rough line, with a deal of meaning in it, rather than a whole poem full of musical periods, that have nothing but their only smoothness to recommend them."

Now, if Darwin's lines are neither manly nor rough, they have still a deal of meaning in them; and though his poems are full of musical periods, they certainly have

* The coincidence of opinion on this subject between Cowper and the unfortunate Headley, is very remarkable. In the Introduction to his *Beauties of Ancient English Poetry*, (a work which is almost out of print and which every man of taste would be glad to see republished,) Mr. Headley says, speaking of Pope, that "his Translation of Homer, timed as it was, operated like an inundation to the English Republic of letters, and has left to this day, indelible marks on more than the surface of our poetry. Co-operating with the popular stream of his other works, it has formed a sort of modern Helicon, on whose banks infant poets are allured to wander and to dream; from whose streams they are content to drink inspiration without searching for remoter sources. Whether its waters are equally pure, salutary, and deep with the more ancient wells of *English undefiled*, admits of a doubt: so forcibly affected by them, however, have been the minds of the public since his day, and so strangely enchanted with the studied and uniform flow of his harmony, that they have not only grown indifferent, but in a great measure insensible, to the mellifluous yet artless numbers of Spenser, Shakespeare, and Fletcher, where the pauses are not from their clock-work construction, anticipated by the ear, where there is an union of ease and energy, of dignity, and of grace; and to use the words of Dryden, "the rude sweetness of a Scotch tune which is natural and pleasing, though not perfect."

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something more than their oily smoothness to recommend them.

We, therefore, pleas'd extol thy song
Though various, yet complete;
Rich in embellishment, yet strong
And learn'd as it is sweet.

I do not however mean to insinuate that either of your Correspondents, the Memorialist, or the writer of the Retrospect, is by any means insensible to the solid excellencies of Darwin's poetry. Indeed they both of them have done ample justice to the astonishing fecundity of his imagination, to the felicity of his allusions, the accuracy of his descriptions, the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the vigor, ingenuity, and courage, with which his philosophical investigations are constantly conducted.

The name of Cowper, for very obvious reasons, suggests that of Hayley, and I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of stating my opinion that the short account given in your last Retrospect of Domestic Literature, concerning Hayley's Life of Cowper, is not perfectly fair. Perhaps the writer of that article might have taken his account from the Edinburgh Review, and had not read the book himself. To state the volumes of Mr. Hayley as bearing evident marks of book-making, is an insinuation that he was actuated by some sinister motive in swelling his work to the size in which it appears. I confess it seems to me almost impossible for any one to have read those volumes, and not have felt that the single object of the biographer was to exhibit the most accurate portrait possible of his friend. And who is this friend?—the friend of human kind: a poet who drank deeply of the Pierian spring; an inspired bard whose chaste and holy song will continue to delight, to charm, and to improve mankind so long as virtue shall be esteemed on earth, and taste be cultivated among men.

And by whom is this portrait of the biographer's friend drawn? The artist and the subject are one: the poet draws the picture of his own mind, not merely the outline is his—the light, the shade, the colouring, the minutest touches of the pencil, all are his own; and who has the temerity to say, that there is one stroke too much?

The biographer, it is true, appears but rarely in these volumes—he could not have given a more unquestionable

evidence of his taste and his judgment. The letters of Cowper, when that unhappy man was free from the gloom which so often depressed him, are models of epistolary writing; the ease and grace by which they are distinguished form, indeed, a striking contrast to the laboured and affected style of Mr. Hayley, (for his style is certainly laboured, and has all the appearance of being affected); and it is not fair to infer, because he had the critical judgment and taste to make a right preference, that he did it through laziness, and with a view of making his book in the easiest manner. On the contrary, every page displays such an honest warm-hearted affection on the part of the biographer, such a veneration, almost rising to idolatry, for his friend, that to suspect him of shrinking from any labour or research which could have shed fresh lustre on his character, appears to me perfectly unwarrantable.

In attempting to vindicate Mr. Hayley from the charge of book-making, I am as far from intending him any compliment for the share which his own pen had in these volumes, as the writer of the article to which I am alluding. I have already acceded to the objections against his style: I also think poorly of many of Mr. Hayley's criticisms. Cowper was a very unequal writer; and many of those passages which his biographer has adduced as of superior excellence, appear to me extremely flat and vapid. But as this is not the proper place to support my opinion, it is not the proper place to press it. Mr. Hayley deals in superlatives by wholesale; every character who is introduced to us is complimented for rare talent, extensive knowledge, or such super-excellent qualities of the heart, or head, as one does not often meet with. Compliments thus profusely lavished, like the indiscriminate caresses of a coquette, are perfectly valueless. There are also two striking desiderata in the biography; we are not informed who was the object of that early unrequited passion which, it seems very probable, gave the deep hue of melancholy to Cowper's whole life. There is *only one reason*, except ignorance, and that ought to have been acknowledged if it exists which can excuse this omission. The other desideratum is this: in one of his letters, I forget to whom it is addressed, and have not the volume to refer to, Cowper, speaking of the distress of mind under which he at that moment laboured, says (if my memory

memory does not deceive me) "There is one cause only which occasions all my depressions; could that be removed, which is impossible, I should be as cheerful and happy as any man." Cowper's words are to this effect, although I am not able to quote them accurately: the letter is some where about the middle of the first volume. Mr. Hayley passes over this important *hint* with unaccountable and inexcusable negligence; here is a palpable allusion to some particular event in the life of Cowper, the too fertile source of all his infelicity. Such a hint should have excited the keenest research of the biographer; but it seems to have escaped him entirely.

But let us rather acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Hayley for what he has done, than shew a disposition to be discontented that he has not done more. He has presented the public with a considerable body of new, that is to say, unpublished, poetry, from the pen of Cowper: and he has collected from the same most mild, amiable, and excellent man, a series of familiar letters, which, whether written in a melancholy or a playful mood, whether critical, admonitory, or immaterial, are not surpassed by any in the English language.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that nothing has escaped me which the compiler of the *Retrospect* can consider as personally disrespectful; believe me, Sir, I should be particularly sorry to say any thing unhand-some concerning a gentleman with whom I have long been in habits of intimacy, and for whom he very well-knows that I have as great a regard as one man can have for another. In short, Sir.....

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with pleasure in your Magazine, for July, page 531, a proposition for instituting a SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, and your Correspondent Mr. Bevan, in the last number, expresses a wish for the outlines of such a society; and although the following observations cannot boast of such an appellation, yet I think they may not be wholly useless.

If such a thing could be instituted on a good basis, it would undoubtedly tend to general instruction. The greatest impediment will be in procuring able and willing members in the several districts; for

it cannot be supposed that every man who pays down his quota of money, is proper to give the necessary information; I would therefore make a distinction between members and subscribers. There should be some advantage, I think, arising to members; for where will be found without this a sufficient number of disinterested persons, who are willing to engage in the task? I would first confine the society to England, and, if it succeeds, it should be extended to Scotland and Ireland. A committee should be appointed in London, of as many members as convenient, and as the society extends, I think there should be sub-committees at Edinburgh and Dublin, or any other place where a sufficient number of intelligent persons could be procured. The departments of science, which appear to me to be the most useful, are, agriculture, antiquities, commerce, natural history in all its branches, but particularly botany, ornithology and mineralogy; and I am not sure if painting were admitted, whether it would not be an advantage, for there are districts where that art may be more advantageously studied than others. I think, however, that the necessity of agricultural members is superseded in most parts by societies already instituted.

Mr. Bevan judges very properly in allotting two hundred square miles to each member; so that he may have an eye over any remarkable occurrences, relative to the several departments of science, which may turn up in his district. This would be little trouble, as there must be necessarily a frequent communication between the distance of fourteen miles, and as every man is supposed to visit his neighbourhood, nothing material to the society could turn up, without the knowledge of the resident member. I would endeavour to procure members on those parts of science, peculiar to the district where they lived; for instance, in Cornwall, Derbyshire, &c. I would choose the mineralogist; in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, &c. botanical members should be most numerous, and where the country is but imperfectly known, there should be as many members as could be conveniently obtained.

If these observations will suit your *Miscellany*, you will oblige an old correspondent by inserting them.

J. E. B.*

* The editors invite the communication of further hints on this subject.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 48th number of the Monthly Magazine, Mr. Irving has attempted to controvert the generally received opinion, that Homer considered Fate or Destiny as the supreme power of the universe. "Homer, (says this able writer,) allows that there are certain fixed laws of nature ordained by the governor of the world, and acting in subordination to him; but he no where affirms, as has been done by Seneca and others, that the will of man, and even of the gods themselves, is placed under the absolute controul of a fatal necessity."

With due deference, however, to the sentiments of Mr. Irving, I apprehend that Homer sometimes considered Fate or Destiny as the supreme power of the universe, and the sovereign arbiter of all things; whilst at other times Fate is represented by him as subject to the will not only of the gods, but even of men. In proof of the former opinion, I select the following passage, in which Juno, beholding Æneas inspired by Apollo, and advancing to contend in combat with Achilles, thus addresses Neptune and Minerva, whom she endeavours to excite to the assistance of the son of Peleus:

Πάντες δ' Ὀλύμπῳ καθέλομαι ἀντίπαυτες;
Τῆς δὲ μάχης, ἵνα μή τι μετὰ Γῆραςσι πάθῃσι
Σήμερον ἱερόν αὐτὲ τὰ πείσεται ἄσσα οἱ αἶσα
Γενομένην ἱκέσσεσθαι λίγῃ, ὅτε μὲν τέκε μήτηρ.

Homer's Iliad, lib. XX. v. 125, et seq.

"We all descended from Olympus to aid him in fight, lest at this time he should suffer from the Trojans: afterwards he will undergo those evils, which at his birth the Fates decreed him."

Hesiod, in his Theogony, expressly declares, that it is the office of the Fates and Furies "to punish the transgressions both of gods and men." The following passage on the subject occurs in the Prometheus of Æschylus:

Cho. Τίς οὖν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ διακοσμήσας;
Prom. Μῆραι τριμορφοί, μήλοισι τ' Ἐρινύες.
Cho. Τούτων δ' ὃ Ζεὺς ἱστὶ ἀποθνήσκων;
Prom. Οὐκ οὐκ ἀν' ἰκρύου γὰρ τὸν πατράμανον.

Cho. "What then is this ruling necessity?" Prom. "The three sister-fates, and the observing furies." Cho. "Is Jupiter then less powerful than these?" Prom. "Certainly, or he might avoid that which had been decreed."

It seems to have been the intention of Homer to represent Jupiter as superintendant of the decrees of the Fates, and therefore a strict observer of the actions both of gods and men. The interrogation of Juno to Jupiter, "If he intends to redeem from death a man due to the Fates," which Mr. Irving has noticed, plainly shows that this was an office of the Father of the Gods. But as the Greeks had only vague, uncertain, and obscure ideas concerning Fate, and as Jupiter was a very imperfect deity, we may the less wonder that the Grecian bard sometimes considers Fate as subject to the will not only of gods but of men.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenstonedale, August, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN their endeavours to demonstrate that Venus was worshipped by the ancients under a masculine, as well as feminine, form; some writers on mythology quote the words "*Pollentem Deum Venerem.*" These are attributed by Monsieur D'Hancarville to Virgil (see the "*Recherches sur l'Origine des Arts de la Grèce*," vol. i. p. 235); but I have searched in vain the copious *Index Vocabulorum* of my copy, (in *usum Delphini*) for those words. The learned Hoffman, in his *Lexicon Universale*, (article Venus), says, "*Deum an Deam dicerent, ambigui hæc sere antiqui; unde Poeta: 'Pollentem Deum Venerem.'*"

I should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who shall inform me from what part this passage is quoted, and where it may be found.

Aug. 10, 1803.

RUSTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your *Meteorological Query*, there was in the afternoon of the 20th of July, from about half-past three, for near two hours, almost continued thunder, which in the latter part of the time was accompanied with rain. Thermometer in the shade, 4 p. m. 76; wind N. barometer, 29 8. $\frac{1}{4}$. The preceding day, 2h. 6m. the thermometer had been so high as 86.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE purchasers of prints after my pictures in the great room of the Society of Arts at the Adelphi, have had good reason to complain to me of their disappointment in the want of that necessary elucidation which they knew I had drawn up at the desire of the Society, and which they expected to have found in the Account lately published by the Society, and circulated in their room;—though innocent on my own part, yet conscious of the justice of such complaint, I have, for the satisfaction of those disappointed purchasers, been driven to the vexatious necessity of losing more time, by running over the same ground again in the inclosed letter, in order to supply some part of those unkind, unfeeling omissions, which I had so little reason to expect from a Society for whom I had done so much. I would therefore take it as a great favour, if you would be so good as to insert a copy of this said inclosed letter in your Magazine, which has so deserved, so general and respectable a circulation; as by that means the information desired may meet the other purchasers of those prints, in the other parts of Ireland, as well as in Great Britain. I have much reason to be sensible of your kindness on other occasions, though I have never had an opportunity of making my thankful acknowledgments for them before; and therefore I feel the more encouraged to request that you will, to those favours, conferred without any solicitation on my part, have the goodness to excuse this my first application to you, for the insertion of the inclosed letter, and as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES BARRY.

July 15, 1803.

36, Castle-street, Oxford-market.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“IN the little Account of the Pictures which the Society of Arts, &c. has lately printed, they have unluckily omitted whatever I had sent them as illustrative of the prints, and consequently as illustrative of the subject itself, particularly that part, the Elysium, where the improvements and additions were lately made, and which, for the most part, were only to be found in the suite of large prints of the groups which form the lower and most important range of the figures in that subject. The other omission also, respecting my proposal, and the unanimous vote of the Society for filling up the spaces over the chimnies, was not less unlucky.—Such a matter as that most certainly ought
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not to have been withheld from the public; as the recent Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which made the subject for one of those spaces, was in that design treated in the manner most exemplarily, and best calculated to derive every possible stability, vigour, improvement, and mutual equal satisfaction and happiness from that Act, which united the two kingdoms into one, and consequently would at least have exhibited the true mode of effecting it, and doing away all vexatious differences, whilst those broad, equal, and equitable principles should continue to be respected. As the whole of these matters is comprehended in three or four letters, which I had at different times occasion to write to the Society, and which would have been found incorporated with their little book, had it been printed in the state in which they received it from me, there is now no other remedy but to print the omitted matter as an Appendix, which those who chuse may add to the book, and which it was and is my intention to do, whenever it may be convenient for me to go to that expence. There has always been, there is, and there will be, a sufficient number of people who find amusement and satisfaction in the letters of artists, respecting the improvement, various views, and *desiderata*, regarding their several arts, which Lord Bacon considers of great importance when such information can be obtained, and to which, indeed, may be traced all the information that is of any use, however it may be decorated afterwards by other people. Matters of this kind are not without importance enough to be sought after, more especially when they concern any work where the public have taken an interest, and in the forming of appreciations where it is of importance to that public to judge rightly. Such an Appendix will be even necessary for the information of the Society itself, as the greatest number of those who compose it, and of the first rank, consequence, and information, come but seldom to the Society, sometimes can know but little of what is passing in its committees, and who are very likely to have known nothing at all of those letters of mine respecting the additions to the pictures in their great room, or those prints of the large groups which with so great additional labour were made in order to improve and compleat the subject; and it is reasonable to suppose that those personages can have as little interest or inclination as I can have in withholding such information from the public, or suppressing or overlooking it in mere committees of a few people, who may be sometimes not perhaps just what we should have wished them, even independent of any possible imagined influence of cabal or combination. In the meantime, until this Appendix is printed, and to prevent your being totally disappointed, I shall proceed here to mark out the arrangement in the prints of the large groups, beginning with the first,
P that

that of Reserved Knowledge. The first figure, sitting with the scroll on his lap, appears (by the doctrine of eclipses, the tropical and polar divisions, and the mode of calculating altitudes by the lengths of proportionate shadows, inscribed on it) to be Thales, who is said to have first disseminated this knowledge in Greece, and who is looking at a demonstration of more improved geometry, pointed out by Des Cartes, on which also Archimedes is looking with great attention.—The figure sitting below is the admirable Friar Bacon, just opening his *Opus Majus*, and in deep conversation with Bishop Grouthead, who seems pointing or referring to something in that work. Even independent of Grouthead's commendable zeal for melioration and the removal of abuses, which occasioned him so much contest, there was reason enough to entitle him to a place in Elysium as the friend of Bacon, whose patronage followed him in all fortunes: it is indeed an argument of no small virtue in the great to be able to suppress those selfish vanities and dispositions which but too often accompany and enfeeble their friendships for men of great talents.—The figures above Thales are Lord Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton, who, notwithstanding all their knowledge here below, behold now with admiration and astonishment what is discovered and pointed out by the angelic or superior intelligence on unveiling the real system of things. On the small slip which unites this with the next print, the two truly-christian works under the elbow of the ever-admirable Las Casas, and the bandage or instrument of acknowledgment for the pawn of the jewels which so worthily binds on and is suspended from the crown on the head of Isabella of Castile, who appears talking with Columbus in the next print: near her is Magellan, the first circumnavigator, holding the chart of his voyage. The figure next to Columbus in the next print is Epaminondas, with the famous oblique movement inscribed on his shield, by which intellectual skill became superior to mere bodily force in the memorable battle of Leuctra, where the ferocious power of the Spartans (so often unjustly and ill-exercised) was so happily humbled. Next to this heroic Theban commander, (so eminent for soldiership, philosophy, patriotism, and all the endearing, interesting virtues that adorn private life,) Socrates, in his own gracefully-familiar, cogent way, is explaining something to J. Brutus, M. Cato, Sir Thomas More, and M. Brutus, which last holds in his lap the Treatise he wrote on the sufficiency of virtue. It does honour to the head and heart of Swift, in his account of Glubbdribb, where he mentions this *Sextumvirate*, to distinguish as he has done between the younger and the elder Cato. From the one letter of this younger Cato, which is happily preserved in the Collection of Cicero's, and the interview with him in Lucullus's

library, mentioned in the Tusculan Disputations, even from these we see enough to enamour us with the sweet and graceful assemblage of virtues in the character of this illustrious Roman; one cannot without the most heartfelt satisfaction, see the extreme politeness and delicacy which he employs even in the exercise of the highest and most essential virtues: how truly would Dryden's triplet apply here:

“ Firm Doric pillars form his manly base,
The fair Corinthian fills the higher space;
Thus all below is strength, and all above is grace.”

I cannot, will not, deny myself the pleasure of the reflections which occur in running over the arrangement of such characters, however the mere narration might be interrupted by it; such interruption is one of the grand advantages resulting from the employment of such matter, I shall therefore allow myself further to advert also to the medals which he caused to be struck on different occasions, consecrated to Rome, to Minerva, to Jupiter, where the absence of his own portrait on any of them, exhibits him so completely to our view, as to leave nothing for regret, except the fatal imperfection of the philosophy he followed, which, by its forgetfulness of the necessary resignation and dependance of the creature upon the divine will of its Creator, rashly presumed to open the door, and to go out of existence before the grand business of the completion of virtue was exhibited in all its possible exemplary views. Stoical pride apart, what had Cato to fear from even a worse man than Cæsar, armed with the whole power of the world? With the happy advantage of Christian principles, which would comport so admirably with all Cato's other virtues, what could have prevented his acting and suffering in the manner becoming himself, whilst God Almighty chused to preserve and hold him out as an example profitable in all situations? If we should suppose that something like this imperfection of stoicism was the subject on which Socrates was discoursing, which his own patient example would well warrant, there can be no doubt but his hearers would now most heartily assent to it. Shaftesbury, John Locke, and Zeno, with two Vestals, are in the range above this *Sextumvirate*.—The next is Aristotle, looking at the group of the more perfect legislators in the next print, to which Plato is pointing. Dr. Harvey and Hippocrates come next. Overhead Angels are incensing, and as it were interceding and supplying the deficiency in the more imperfect legislators, Bramha, Confucius, Mango Capac, &c. whom they are presenting, and they make part of a group which extends into the next print, consisting of Grotius, Barneveldt, Bishop Berkley, Benjamin Franklin, Father Paul of Venice, Cardinal Pole, Mariana, Bishop Chichele, and Pope

Pope Adrian, of which something is said in page 57 of my Letter to the Society of Arts, printed in 1793. Below Pope Adrian, Lycurgus and Numa are looking at the proper and perfect Code of Laws for a mixt people, the first example of which was gloriously shewn by Lord Baltimore and his Roman Catholics in Maryland in America; 'tis to be regretted, 'tis even scandalous, that such a fact should have been either wilfully or negligently overlooked by Raynal, Montesquieu, and others. On one side of Baltimore is William Penn, with his Pennsylvanian code, which was a worthy copy of that of Maryland; and on the other side is M. Aurelius and King Alfred, who is affectionately leaning on the shoulder of Baltimore. William Molyneux, with his celebrated Case of Ireland in his hand, is sitting low behind Lycurgus and Numa, and anxiously looking up towards Lord Baltimore and his Maryland Code, which would have been so effectual a remedy for the almost unexampled miseries and distractions of his ill-fated country. Over Molyneux is the Hon. Robert Boyle. Just behind Alfred, and in the next print, is the excellent and so justly celebrated St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan, Trajan, Titus, Peter the Great of Russia, Henry IV. of France, Andrea Doria, the Great Scipio, the *Pater Patriæ*, Old Cosmo De Medicis, Alexander of Macedon, (see Let. to the Dilettante, 104, 8vo ed.) Lewis XIV. and Julius II. Bossuet Bishop of Meaux, in the group below, with one hand leaning over the shoulder of Origen, and the other stretching to Bishop Butler, between whom are Paschal and Antony Arnauld, is as it were embracing and sanctioning the whole, as consistent with the Catholic exposition in his hand. Of the Angel who is elucidating something to them, and that below, weighing the good and evil, and the lesser, or guardian angel, who with clasped hands is regretting the perdition of his ward, nothing need be said; nor of those angelic guards in the next print which so sublimely group with them, and oversee what is done in the entrance from the world below.— Charles I. Colbert, Francis I. and the illustrious Roman M. Agrippa, range with and appear part of the group of the patrons of art, Julius, Lewis, Alexander, &c. in the former print. In the opening between Colbert and Francis I. appear Cassiodorus and another monk inspecting the plan for the convent of Viviers, (See Lett. to the Dilettante, p. 287, 8vo ed.) Overhead are Sir J. Reynolds, Giles Hussey, An. Carrache, Dominichino, &c.

Farewell, my dear Sir, and be sure to remember me kindly to your good family, and to all friends. Nothing has been done to the portrait since Mr. Edward saw it, so that you cannot have an impression; and as to the letter of Lord Buchan to the Society of Arts respecting me, I believe nothing has been done in it, at least as far as I know. It

was a matter not proper for me to enquire after, or to say much about it; but it is very possible, that if it produces no good, it may however be very effectual in working the contrary, for I find by daily experience that the increasing celebrity which illustrious strangers (as well as the daily visitants of this town from the country) so generously bestow on my works, and sometimes on myself, does but add new rancour and fuel to the raging, diabolical, shameless persecution of the concealed, though ever active miscreant-emissaries of the cabal. But let me have done with useless complainings! There is hardly a morning that I go down to open the windows, that does not discover some new piece of rascality, that had been practised under the cover of nocturnal darkness, in order to give the house such an appearance as will make one's acquaintance (or those whose curiosity might be excited from public fame, which is so generously circulated in the London and other useful publications, which spread and generalize information) ashamed to stop and knock at the door. Every thing is to be apprehended in the case of a man so insulated, in a neighbourhood of poor necessitous people, and who, from the fear of corruption, dares not to keep a servant, even if he was able to afford the expence of it, which cannot now be the case, with increased taxes, and after the loss of the annual professional salary of 30l. now 50l. which he had so laboriously earned, and with a powerful extensive combination, animated by a zeal and industry which far outgoes the efforts of cold or convenient friendships, and always ready to prevent him in any little professional emoluments. However, whilst God Almighty permits it, duty requires our resignation and cheerful acquiescence. I shall, therefore, to the utmost of my ability, go on with the ardent endeavours of producing new matter for the entertainment of the public, if not to the extent of my wishes, yet to the extent of my power. Again farewell.

Your's assuredly,

JAMES BARRY."

July 13, 1803.

"P. S. Miss Jouille, from the School of David, has called on me. I am much pleased with some portraits she has begun. The heads, the only finished parts, are admirable. If she will labour, she is calculated to do honour to her master, and to every one concerned about her. I should be happy to see an Irish Angelica, who might be able to give lustre to some of those empty spaces in the churches, town-halls, and other public buildings, which have been, if not brutally, yet at least giddily, unthinkingly, unfeelingly, and perhaps foolishly, withheld from me. Hellish influence! what mischiefs have you not been the occasion of effecting!"

"Cooper Penrose, Esq. Woodbill, near Cork."

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For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It has been remarked by some author that the English nation is more addicted to cruelty than any other enlightened people of Europe; and though we must naturally be reluctant in admitting a charge of so disgraceful a nature, yet, a little attention to what is passing around us, particularly in respect to our indifference to the sufferings of the brute creation, will I fear rather corroborate than refute the assertion.

An attentive observer cannot pass thro' the streets, without frequently exclaiming against the inhumanity of carters, coachmen, butchers, and others, who unfortunately have the superintendence of horses, and other animals; but as such instances are too flagrant to require any comment here, I shall confine my remarks to two instances of diabolical cruelty, which perhaps are not generally known.

A gentleman of my acquaintance was eye-witness to an instance of this horrid propensity, near Buxton; a fellow exhibited a bear which was tied to a stake, with a small length of chain allowed; the bear was not however attacked by dogs, as usual, but by monsters in human shape, who diverted themselves by trundling a wheel-barrow at it—if this machine struck the animal, the bearward paid 6d. to him who twirled the barrow; and if it missed, (which was oftener the case, as the poor bear from woeful experience had acquired considerable dexterity in avoiding the blow,) then the bearward received 6d. It does not appear that this dastardly game has any tendency to improve the courage of the champions engaged in it; but it seems very well calculated to promote the practice of *deliberate murder*!

The other instance, which fell within my own observation, seems to me to combine more associations of a kind disgraceful to human nature, than any other I remember ever to have heard of.

As I passed through a lane, a few days before last Shrove Tuesday, I observed a considerable crowd in an adjoining field, enjoying some game, in which a number of boys were busily employed; on a nearer approach, I saw ten or twelve boys, with their hands tied, pursuing a cock, the wings of which had been previously clipped to retard its escape; on inquiry, I learnt that this poor creature was to be the prize of him who could carry it off to a certain part of the field, *in his teeth*; this, unfor-

tunately for the object of their pursuit, was no very easy task, and the scene I witnessed in its prosecution was such, as surely was never equalled in the annals of brutality! and though it was with considerable pain I viewed such a sight, yet a determination to acquaint myself with circumstances, which would enable me to expose such depravity, without exaggeration, compelled me to remain.

The cock, as in most such sports, had a little start allowed, when, on a signal, all its pursuers gave chase; the first who came up with it, endeavoured to stun it with his foot, and, if that failed, his next resource was to fall upon it with his body, full length, in which position he contrived to *fix his teeth in some part*, but the head was usually preferred, as the animal could not very easily retaliate in this situation! sometimes all these *bloodbonds* were down upon or near the poor cock at the same time, one pulling it by the *feet*, another by the *wings*, and a third *tugging at its head*, till the *weakest part gave way*, and the *strongest teeth bore away the prize in triumph*! whilst the poor creature struggled so violently, as at times, by its convulsions, to escape for a moment the *monster's jaws*; but if the conqueror proved too strong to permit this momentary escape, his triumph was of very short duration, for by the rules of this game, the unsuccessful followers were permitted to trip the heels of the hero who was thus bearing away the prize, which they generally contrived to do, and before he could arrive at the goal, he was usually overthrown by his pursuers, who, falling upon him and each other, with the wretched animal in the midst of them, resumed this inhuman struggle; and from the remaining strength of the cock, when I could no longer bear such a sight, and from the difficulty of accomplishing their purpose, I fear this brutal business lasted much longer; but my pain at beholding such barbarity was somewhat alleviated by the conviction that the poor bruised cock would soon be as insensible as the surrounding wretches; and I retired with this impression, and the determination to use all my influence with the magistrates to have this abuse investigated.

Who is there so callous as to hear the plain unembellished recital of such barbarity, without the utmost indignation?—who can retire from such scenes, and flatter himself he does his duty merely in flouting them, without endeavouring all in his power to procure their total abolition?

tion? Every member of society is or ought to be deeply interested in preventing the early pollution of the minds of their children, or the rising generation, by removing such shocking examples from before them. To the disgrace of human nature, most of the less cruel diversions which I have mentioned are conducted by *men*! but in this refinement upon all former species of cruelty, boys are selected, encouraged by the men, and taught to make use of their teeth like cannibals; and I know no one instance in which every bad human propensity or passion is so called forth, as in the one I have adduced; for the rancour these boys shewed to each other was no way inferior to the total insensibility they displayed to the sufferings of the object of their persecution!

If this paper should fortunately fall into the hands of those who have the disposition to relieve the sufferings of the brute creation, and at the same time the power to carry into effect such purpose, I hope the truth contained in it will make such impression as it was intended to produce; for if such enormous vice is not checked, we need not wonder if our prisons overflow, and public executions become so frequent, as to lose the effect they were intended to have on the public mind.

Your's, &c.

EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, March 1, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Duncomb's Collection of Letters there is the following Latin Epigram, not unappropriate, in the sentiments it expresses, to the present crisis of affairs.

De Minimis Maxima.

Exiguâ crescit de glande altissima quercus,
Et tandem patuillis surgit in astra comis;
Dumque anni pergunt, crescit latissima moles;
Mox secat æquoreas, bellica navis, aquas.
Anglicis hinc rama, salus hinc nescitur oris;
Et glans est nostri præsidium imperii.

This epigram may be translated into English as follows:

From a small acorn the huge oaks arise,
And lift their spreading branches to the skies;
Hence growing years produce th' expanding
 fleet,
Which proudly rides o'er ocean's awful deep;
Hence Britain's glory, safety to its coast;
From a small acorn springs our strength and
 boast.

J. R.

Southampton-row, July 16, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE, of the COUNTY of BAMFF, with ANECDOTES of the PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS.

BAMFFSHIRE is about thirty-two miles from east to west, and thirteen from north to south. It is bounded on the south by the river Ugie, on the east by the Deveron and the German Ocean, on the west by the river Spey and Morayshire, on the south-west by the braes of Mar and Badenoch, and on the north by the Moray-frith, which frith was called by Ptolemy, in his Geographical Tables of the second century, *Æstuarium Vararis*, from the river Varar, or Farar, which enters into the head of that frith, and is called by the Highlanders *Avon namonach*, or, the Monks' river, because the priory of Beaulié stood on its bank. The situation of this shire invites to the most industrious cultivation; but how many territories, still more highly favoured, lie either waste, or display only squalid huts, half-starved cattle, and here and there a slip of corn-land on the banks of rivers and streams! This country, in common with the other northern countries into which the Romans never entered, remained long uncivilized and uncultivated, though better furnished by Nature with bays, harbours, and creeks, than the south. Those polished conquerors highly improved the south, as far as they settled, by softening the rough temper and rude manners of the natives, by introducing letters, arts, sciences, and agriculture, and laying the foundation of towns, navigation, and commerce. The Roman colonies, forts, and naval stations, gave rise to the many towns and villages on both sides of the frith of Forth; and the culture and fertility of the Lothians were laid by their industry. This task in Bamff and Moray shires has been reserved for their native lords, who have lately carried it on with astonishing rapidity, and the most genuine patriotic ardor. But it is chiefly to the animating breath of two noblemen, namely, the late Lord Findlater, and the present James Earl of Fife, both highly distinguished for genius, judgment, and the most patriotic and enlarged views, that Bamffshire is indebted for the exhibition of a scene little to be expected in so northerly a latitude. Lord Findlater made very extensive plantations between Culien and Bamff, and first introduced proper agriculture. He encouraged his farmers to build good houses, to improve their farms, and establish manufactories. The improvements by the fostering genius of the present Earl

of

of Fife would fill a volume ; and many a volume has been written on a far less interesting and instructive subject. But an idea of the spirit and success with which Lord Fife pursues at once the improvement of his own immense territories, and the good of his country, may be formed by those who have formerly seen the few straggling and wretched huts called the village of Macduff, which has become, under his auspices and creating powers, a considerable town and sea-port, rapidly increasing in population and commerce.— This alone appears more than could be supposed in the power of one man's life to accomplish. Yet immense tracts of ground, which were a barren waste, have been converted by Lord Fife into arable land, or covered with woods. Of the estates which he possesses in the adjoining counties of Moray, Bamff, and Aberdeen, more than twelve thousand acres have in a few years been laid out in planting. In his park at Duff house, it is a curious circumstance, that there are parts of two counties and five parishes, viz. the counties of Bamff and Aberdeen, and the parishes of Bamff, Alva, Boudy, Gamnie, and Kingedward. This park is twenty miles in circuit. It contains a variety of game, such as deer, hares, pheasants, &c. and was entirely planted by his Lordship. Many of the trees, however, are seven and a half feet in circumference. The face of Bamffshire now exhibits a finely-diversified picture of hills and dales, woods, rivers, and seats. The air is pure and keen ; the climate healthy ; the soil fertile. The sea and the rivers abound with a variety of fish, and the earth with minerals. A piece of amber as large as a horse was once cast ashore on the beach*. On the western side of the shire, in the mountainous district of Balvenie, watered by the river Spey, there is a noted rock, which produces hones and whetstones sufficient to supply the whole island. Here are also veins of alum stone, and springs of alum-water. Strathallan, to the north-east of Balvenie, abounds in lime-stone so much, that it is used commonly by the inhabitants in building their houses. Great quantities, however, they burn into lime, and sell in the village of Keith, on the Deveron. Along the whole coast are ancient Danish monuments, such as cairns, tumuli, and huge stones standing erect. In Strathavin, a hilly country lying along the limpid river Avon, which falls into the Spey, we meet with Gordon-castle, a most princely edifice, the seat of

the Duke of Gordon. It is situated in the parish of Bellie, and was founded by George Earl of Huntley, *anno* 1507.— The rooms of state are grand, and furnished with fine pictures, and a valuable library ; but as the apartments were built at different times, it is a vast irregular pile, surrounded by parks and plantations. The gardens are spacious, and watered with a pond and *jet d'eaux*. But the castle, by its low situation, betwixt the river to the west and a high hill to the east, commands no view of the adjacent country. It was formerly called the Bog of Gight ; in Irish, *Bog na Gaoith*, or, the windy-bog. Adam de Gordon, ancestor of this family, for his services to Malcolm Kenmore, obtained from him the lands of Gordon in the Merse. His lineal descendant nine generations afterwards was Sir Adam Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Hamildun, *anno* 1401, leaving no issue but a daughter and heiress called Elizabeth. This lady married Alexander Seaton, second son of Sir William Seaton, of Winton, which occasioned the well-known distinction of the Seaton Gordons and the ancient Gordons, of which last Mr. Gordon, of Pitlurg, is the chief ; for Elizabeth had two uncles, commonly called Jock of Scurderg and Tom of Ruthven, who bore the paternal arms, without any mark of illegitimacy ; and of those the ancient Gordons are descended. Elizabeth's son, Alexander, assumed the name of Gordon, and was created Earl of Huntley, *anno* 1449. He did the most important service to King James II. by defeating the Earl of Crawford in the battle of Brechin on the 18th May, 1452, and thereby breaking the confederacy against that king, who, in a confirmation of his lands, *anno* 1457, states the cause to be, "For keeping the Crown on our head." The first Duke of Gordon was created on the 1st November, 1684, and the present Duke of Gordon is his great-grandson, whose youngest daughter, Lady Georgina, was married at the Earl of Fife's house at Whitehall, on Thursday the 23d of June last, to the Duke of Bedford. The Duke of Gordon has three other daughters by his Dukes, (Jane, the daughter of Sir William Maxwell,) married, viz. one to General Lennox, the heir of the Duke of Richmond, one to Lord Brome, the eldest son of the Marquis Cornwallis, and one to the present Duke of Manchester. His Grace's son, the Marquis of Huntley, is still unmarried, a brave and deserving officer ; and his only remaining daughter, Lady Madeline Sinclair, is a widow. Besides the Duke of Gordon, there are three peers of

* This must be a strange mistake. The sea-shore amber is always in very small pieces.

of this name, viz. the Earls of Aberdeen and Aboyne, and the Viscount of Kenmure, with a numerous and opulent gentry. Though his Grace the Duke of Gordon is thus powerfully allied and connected with the first families in both kingdoms, yet his personal fortune is by no means in so flourishing a condition as that of James Duff, Earl of Fife, the pursuits of whose life appear to be one continued series of benefits to his country; and the antiquity of whose family is immortalized by the first of poets, Shakespear, in his tragedy of Macbeth. The philosopher may smile with contempt at the boast of genealogy, and without personal virtue it merits that smile; but though virtue itself stands in need of no ornament, as long as thrones and property are entailed by hereditary succession, there is something in our nature that prompts us to venerate antiquity, and to investigate, with more than usual scepticism, the merits of an upstart. The present Ruler of France will probably discover that this principle of thinking is inherent in mankind. The family of James Duff, Earl of Fife, is descended from King Duffus, who was murdered in Forres, *anno* 965. It flourished eminently until the year 1385. The surnames of Weem, McIntosh, Tosheach, Shaw, Spens, Fife, &c. &c. are branches of that great family of which his Lordship is at the head. The Dukes of Athol are also descended from it; and it is sufficient to prove in Scotland (where antiquity of family is attended with much more personal respect than in many other countries,) that you are descended from any of its numerous branches, to be considered of the most ancient origin. There is a very curious indenture in Sybald's History of Fife, between Isabel Macduff, Countess of Fife, and Robert Stuart, Earl of Menteith, which, as it shews the little authority the King had among his vassals in those times, when he was obliged, on giving lands to those that served him, frequently to add, "if they took the lands and kept them," is worthy of preservation — The following is a copy:

"*Indenture, Robert Stuart, and Isabel Macduff:*

"*Indenture betwixt Robert Senescall, Earl of Menteith, and Elizabeth Countess of Fife, of the date the penult day of March, 1371; by which the said Countess acknowledges the said Earl to be her lawful heir apparent, as well by the tailzie made by Umquhile Duncan, Earl of Fife, her father, to Allan Earl of Menteith, the grandfather of the Lady Margaret,*

the spouse of the said Robert, now Earl, as by the tailzie made by the Lady Isabel herself and her Umquhile husband Walter Senescall, the brother of the said Robert Earl of Menteith to the aforesaid Earl, whereby, upon the Earl's assisting her in the recovery of her Earldom, which she by force and fear had resigned, when it is recovered, she shall presently resign it in the King's hands, to invest the Earl in it, who shall receive saline of the feud of the earldom, with the leading of the men of it, their wards, reliefs, marriages, and escheats. The Courts of the earldom shall be holden by him. And the said Countess is to have, all the days of her life, the free tenement of the lands of the earldom, except the third part allotted to Mary Countess of Fife, the mother of the said Lady Isabel, all the time of her life, in assedation; and upon the death of the said Mary the Countess, the said Earl shall have her whole third part. And it is agreed the said Earl shall have in his keeping the castle of Falkland, with the forest of it. To the performance of all which they on both sides bound themselves by their oath corporally, and put to it their seals, &c."

The first Earl created in Scotland was Duncan Macduff, Earl of Fife, about the year 1057. To enter at large, however, into the history of this family, connected as it is with all the great names in the North, would occupy too much space, and be far less interesting than a detail of that patriotic conduct, tempered with prudence, by which the present Earl of Fife enriches at once his country and himself. We shall only observe that the Laids of Macintosh, who were in all the royal charters, missives, &c. designed Captains of the famous Clan Chattan, and in a bond of man-rent, dated 4th April, 1609, granted by the Macphersons to Macintosh, denominated "Our chief as it was of auld, according to the Kings of Scotland their gift of chieftancy of the hail Clan Chattan," are thus descended from the Duffs, Thanes and Earls of Fife. *Tosch*, in Irish, (from *Tus*, i. e. first, or chief,) signifies Thane, and Macintosh is the Thane's son. Shaw Macduff, second son of Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife, who died *anno* 1154, had a command in the army of Malcolm IV. against the Moravenses, about 1160; and, upon quelling that rebellion, the King made him Governor of Inverness, and granted him land near it. When Prince Henry, the only son of King David I. died, *anno* 1152, and the King declared Malcolm, the son of Henry, successor to the crown, he committed

mitted him to Duncan Earl of Fife to bring him through all the counties, and to have him proclaimed in all the boroughs heir of the crown. In this tour Shaw Macduff accompanied his father, and got into the favour of the young Prince, who afterwards preferred him. Shaw, fixing his residence in the North, and being called Mac-an-tofich, that is, "the thane's son," this became the surname of the family. His sixth descendant, named Angus Macintosh, was the son of Ferquhar Macintosh, by Mora, daughter of Angus oig, Lord of the Isles, which Ferquhar was the son of William by a daughter of the Thane of Calder. This Angus married Eva, the only child and heir of Dowal Dal, chief of the Clan Chattan, *anno* 1292. By her he obtained the lands of Locharkeg, Glenlay, and Strathlochie, which remained with the family of Macintosh till they were sold to Lochiel in 1665. Argyle paid the purchase-money, and is superior of those lands. From that time the Macintoshes, Macphersons, Macbeans, Shaws, Macgilroys, Macqueens, Smiths, Macintees, &c. as one incorporated body, owned Macintosh for their captain, or leader, for four hundred years. In those time of barbarity and violence, small tribes, or clans, found it necessary to come under the patronage of more powerful clans. In the fourteenth century the Clan Chattan possessed the greatest part of the country of Badenoch, and lived happy and respected; but a fatal discord between two of their tribes broke their harmony, and occasioned the memorable combat on the North Inch of Perth in 1396. The Earls of Crawford and Moray, by commission from the King, attempted to reconcile them in vain; wherefore they proposed that thirty on each side should decide the quarrel by the sword in presence of the King and Nobility. Who the combatants were, and what the difference between them was, see *Mil. Hist.* page 216. The parties, like the Roman Horatii and Curatii, accepted the proposal; but when they were met on the day appointed, one of the Clan Chattan had absented through fear, and a smith, named Henry Wyne, offered to supply his place for a gold crown. The conflict was fierce and desperate: of the Clan Cay twenty nine were killed, and the thirtieth escaped by swimming the Tay; and of the Clan Chattan nineteen were killed. The victory was much owing to Henry Wyne, which gave rise to the proverb, "He did very well for his own kind, as Henry Wyne did." His posses-

sity were incorporated with the Clan Chattan, and called *Sliochd a Gune Chruim*, i. e. the issue of the stooping Smith.

When a nobleman's pursuits are so beneficial to his country, and so honourable to himself, it becomes a subject of congratulation to his countrymen to discover that, while so many are dissipating their health and fortune, and shortening their lives, in the ignominious anxieties of nocturnal games, the trivial and childish pomp of equipage, or selfish gratification, the Earl of Fife enjoys in old age the health and spirit of youth; and adds yearly to his immense territorial property by his manly and patriotic plans, the offspring of the soundest judgment and most benevolent heart. His Lordship invariably rises at five or six in the morning, and when he has enjoyed the best part of the day, views with pity and compassion his fashionable friends in bed. Mar-lodge, his Lordship's shooting-quarters, is perhaps the most beautiful and romantic seat in Scotland.—The forest about it is twenty five square miles in extent, and abounds with every kind of game. There are herds of two or three hundred deer often seen not a quarter of a mile from Mar-lodge. The river Dee, in its passage through his forest, forms many beautiful cascades. His Lordship has built five stone-bridges over this and some lesser rivers, so that it is accessible on all sides. The woods are spontaneously produced; many of the old trees measure six feet in diameter, and are much more durable than foreign wood. In fact, such is the beauty of this place, that a complete idea can only be formed of it by those who have seen it. Lord Fife was the first in the North of Scotland who set the example of planting, particularly hard-wood, as oak, *lyburnum*, &c. which has turned out much for his interest and the ornament of the country. Many noblemen and gentlemen pay thousands to architects and planners. His Lordship never employed any of these. All his plans are formed by himself, and executed under his own immediate eye; and all that see them must admire his Lordship's refined taste both in the plan and execution. On one estate in the county of Bamff, his Lordship, since the year 1797, has planted more than six hundred acres with fir, larch, and hard-wood. The thinnings of these plantations bring him more than one thousand pounds *per annum*, and they are every year increasing in value. His attention to the improvements in farming is highly remarkable. He has taken many farmers' sons to his own farms,

farms, and sent others to different parts of the kingdom, where farming is carried on after the most improved plan. He gives allowances for farm-houses, inclosings, and every other improvement in agriculture; and being aided by the spirited industry of his tenants, he has made the whole face of the country wear a very different appearance from what it did some years ago. His Lordship has drained a moss on one of his estates, of 115, and a lake of 217 Scotch acres, at the expence of several thousands. Great numbers of artificers and labourers are constantly employed in carrying on the works about his Lordship's five seats in Scotland, all of which he keeps up, to the great advantage of the country. He is universally beloved by his tenants, and always speaks to them in an easy and familiar way, listening to their complaints like a friend and a father, trusting nothing of this kind to his stewards, but always redressing their just grievances himself. When travelling from one place to another, his Lordship, whenever he falls in with a person to whom he is not known, amuses himself by questioning them about himself and his men of business; and often remedies abuses complained of in this way. When the late scarcity was so much felt in the North of Scotland, his Lordship supplied his poor tenants with meal and grain at the usual prices in years of plenty, and likewise corporations at a very reduced price. His constant study has been to improve and ornament the country; and were other proprietors to follow his laudable example, it would long ago have worn a very different aspect. Rothemay is a fine old house of his Lordship's, situated in the parish of Rothemay, in Bamffshire. An extensive natural wood and large plantations around it render it extremely beautiful. Delgaty-castle is another of his Lordship's houses, situated seven miles from Duff-house. This fine old castle was built in the year 1550. The thriving manufactories of Turriff are in its neighbourhood, and about three miles from the river Deveron, which divides the counties of Bamff and Aberdeen. About Delgaty castle there is also a fine natural wood, and very extensive plantations, and the adjacent country highly improved.—Innes-house likewise belongs to his Lordship, surrounded by more than five thousand acres of his most thriving plantations and improved farms. It is situated within five miles of the river Spey, in the county of Moray, and about three miles from the town of Elgin. The water of

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Leslie, which runs past Elgin, empties itself into the sea about three miles from Innes-house. The lands also on the west side of Elgin are very good soil; the farms belonging to Lord Fife in this neighbourhood are in good order. An extensive natural oak-wood, which is elsewhere uncommon in that country, and plantations extending four miles on the road to Forres, belong to his Lordship. At Mar-lodge, where his Lordship retires a short time in the summer from his numerous cares to recruit his health, Nature exhibits herself in the most sublime and romantic attitude. The Dee rises here in his enchanting forest, and at the distance of one hundred miles runs into the sea at Aberdeen. The many waters that wander through the forest of Mar are as clear as chrystal. The water-falls—the immense number and variety of trees, some of them eighteen feet in circumference, would have been a fine subject for the pencil of Ruysdale; and Salvator Rosa's genius would have had ample scope among the rocks and mountains which are in this forest, so vast, stupendous, and sublime.—Herds of red-deer, roe, and all sorts of game, abound amid the wild scenery of this place, which in grandeur is perhaps unequalled in the world. The vast tracts of land which his Lordship now possesses in addition to his immense patrimonial territory, is a strong instance of what may be performed by a life of dignity and prudence, which contemns the frivolous and expensive follies of fashion; and the owners of those estates which his Lordship has purchased, some of them descended from a long line of ancestors, verify the observation of Horace:

Nam propriæ telluris herum Natura, neque illum,

Nec me, nec quemquam statuit.

Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli Dictus, erit nulli proprius; sed cedit in usum Nunc mihi, nunc alii.

The example of ingenious industry, set by James the late Earl of Findlater, and James the present Earl of Fife, has been followed very generally by the gentlemen and the more opulent farmers in the county.—Leases have been granted, contrary to the usual practice in the greater part of the northern counties in Scotland; and the whole country where improvement is practicable wears an animated and cheerful aspect. In former times the Lairds of Bamffshire, as of other parts of the North, were so tyrannical, mean, and short-sighted, as to be offended at any appearance of comfort or elegance in the way of living

and

and dress of their tenants ; thinking that all beyond the coarsest fare and clothing was a robbery of the landed proprietors, who held the peasantry in a state little better than that of prædial slaves. More enlarged, liberal, and humane ideas now prevail. The capital and the prosperity of a substantial tenantry are now generally considered as the best pledge both of the payment of the present rent and the future improvement of the estate. Of the towns or boroughs it is observed, that their prosperity is in a state of progression in some though not in exact proportion to that of the land. The inhabitants of Bamffshire, particularly in towns, and still more particularly those of Bamff, are remarkable even in the North for hospitality, gaiety, and wit, and above all for an ostentatious display of gentility and consequence much above their station and incomes. This last circumstance gives frequent occasion to Lord Fife to exercise his humour, which is often of the sarcastic kind. When the burghers of Bamff ask his Lordship, on his return from London, when he came to town (meaning Bamff, to which his seat of Duff-house is contiguous), his reply is, "My friend, I have just come from town." When any one comes up to him with his bonnet in his hand in the streets of Bamff, he says, "Put on your bonnet, man ; put on your bonnet ; I am not a Bamff's bailie !"

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS on the PROGRESS of ASTRONOMY of LATE YEARS, READ to the PUBLIC ASSEMBLY of the ACADEMY of BOURG, DEPARTMENT of AIN, by J. KOME DE LALANDE.

SCIENCE which very few persons cultivate, because it is difficult, and leads not to any certain path of fortune, should seem, perhaps, to be the slowest in its progress ; however, by a happy combination of circumstances and a happy assemblage of zeal and talents, there is none which has made so rapid a progress as this has done of late years.

I shall not speak (says Citizen Lalande) of those whereof I have been a witness, and which I durst not hope for, when I began, in the year 1746, to devote myself to astronomy. The comet of 1759 was the first remarkable event which distinguished the commencement of that happy and brilliant revolution. Halley had predicted it ever since 1705 ; but the event was necessary to confirm it ; and this demonstration that the comets are

true planets turning about the sun, was contemplated with enthusiasm ; notwithstanding the ideas of Cassini, whose astonishing reputation in astronomy does not prevent us from saying that he observed phenomena better than he explained them : *suum cuique decus posteritas repperit*.

That comet gave, at the same time, an admirable proof of universal attraction.— Its return was to be retarded for twenty months by the attractions of Jupiter and Saturn, according to the result of immense calculations that Clairault and I had made previously, and this retardation was justified, or, at least, nearly so, by the return when observed.

In 1761 and 1769 the passages of Venus over the sun, observed in all the countries of the world, indicated to us the exact distance of the Sun from the Earth, thirty-four millions of leagues, relative to which there was before an uncertainty of many millions.

The voyage of La Caille to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1751, procured to us the knowledge of the southern stars, of new Tables of movements of the Sun, a new Table of Refraction ; and that skillful astronomer accredited the method of finding the longitude at sea by means of the Moon ; an object that is become essential in navigation.

In 1753, Tobias Meyer published Tables of the Moon, wherein the error did not exceed two minutes, and which reduced the investigation of the longitude at sea to a great exactness. He improved them still more before his death. Mason, in England, added a great degree of perfection to it, by calculating a great number of observations. And, lastly, the *Bureau des Longitudes*, of France, having proposed a prize of 6000 francs to him who should give a further degree of perfection to the Tables of the Moon, M. Burg, astronomer at Vienna, has brought them this year to the point of not erring one quarter of a minute.

In 1764 was published the greatest treatise of astronomy that has appeared for a long time. It was spread throughout Europe, and insensibly inspired a taste for the science. I have had the satisfaction to observe that all the great astronomers of our time have been formed by this work, which has gone through three editions.— The tables of the planets have obtained the same degree of perfection. Mercury is so difficult to discern, that the great Copernicus died without having ever seen that planet. I have omitted nothing to procure

procure observations; and I have been enabled to make Tables of Mercury which accord always with the heavens to a quarter of a minute.

It had been remarked that the Moon had a movement more rapid than formerly. Citizen De La Place found the cause to be the attraction which the planets exercise over the Earth, and which, changing the position of its orbit, changes also the attraction which the Earth exercises over the Moon.

Saturn had in its movement a retardation of more than a week, which I had observed in 1769. Citizen De La Place found, in 1786, that the attraction of Jupiter was the cause of it; and Citizen Delambre has made tables which are still accurate to half a minute.

The Satellites of Jupiter have been one of the most difficult parts of astronomy; but, at last, the Theory of Citizen De La Place, and the Tables of Citizen Delambre, have brought these planets to the same precision as the others.

The enumeration of the stars is the principal foundation of astronomy. I had passed the thirty first years of my life in planetary astronomy; I wished to devote the last to the stars. Three thousand had been observed before me; I have been enabled to trace fifty thousand, with the help of my nephew; an immense work, which no one durst undertake or hope for.

The instruments have acquired a degree of perfection in like manner un hoped for. Dollond, agreeably to an idea of Euler, made achromatic-glasses, that is to say, without colour, which have a much more considerable effect than the antient ones.—Bird and Ramsden made instruments divided with a precision altogether novel; and Lenoir, at Paris, disputes the palm with all the English artists.

Herschel made a telescope of twenty feet, which enabled him to discover, in 1781, a new planet, the six Satellites which surround it, two Satellites of Saturn, and the rotation of his ring. Caroché made one at Paris of the same powers; but Herschel has since made one of forty feet, which, perhaps, will produce new discoveries. Mayer invented a method of multiplying the results of an observation on all the points of a circle, so as to obtain an accuracy ten times greater than was known before. This ingenious idea, which the Chevalier De Borda has put in practice at Paris, has produced another revolution in astronomy.

Harrison made marine-watches which

do not vary two minutes in two months navigation. Leroi and Berthoud have made similar ones in France; and now it is actually possible to make a tour of the terraqueous globe without entertaining the least doubt as to the longitude. To know what the hour is on board a vessel, there is not even need of calculation; the Horary tables that Madame De Lalande has published give the hour to a second in all countries of the globe. Clocks have been brought to such a degree of perfection, as not to vary a second per day in the course of a year; I have even one which has been forty years at the same second.

Encouraged by the perfection of the instruments, astronomers have acquired so constant and familiar a use of them, that they can divide a second of time into ten parts without erring one-tenth.

When the Constituent Assembly had decreed, in 1790, that there should be only one measure in France, in order to terminate, at length, the strange complication which had crept into all the provinces, the Academy judged it necessary to establish so natural a measure that all civilized nations might adopt it. For this purpose the magnitude of the earth was fixed upon. It became necessary, therefore, to make a new measurement of degrees from England to Spain. Delambre and Mechain spent many years in this vast operation, which has shewn to us the real magnitude of a degree of the earth, and consequently the real greatness of the metre, or of the universal measure, 36 inches, 11 lines, and 3 tenths of our antient toise.

But this labour has, moreover, procured to us a new article of information; that is, the irregularity of the Earth, which is found to be more curved towards the middle of France than it is in the totality of its circumference. It is curved a 150th part in France, whilst, from our country to America, it is only a 334th. This irregularity occasions a great inconvenience in astronomy; but it is a truth which it is important for us to know.

The general theory of attraction has made in this half-century an immense progress from the researches of the great geometers it has produced, such as Euler, D'Alembert, Clairaut, Lagrange, and La Place. The effects of attraction have been multiplied in the eyes of astronomers; the attraction of mountains on terrestrial bodies has been ascertained and measured in Peru, in France, in Italy, and in Scotland; that of the terrestrial bodies has been also

measured

measured by M. Cavendish; he has seen large balls of lead, well suspended, approximate from their attraction; and hence he concludes, that the attraction of the Earth, taken in totality, is six times larger than that of the water.

The number of the comets observed has been enlarged to ninety-three; and there were only forty-three when I began, at Bourg, to cast a curious and eager eye on that which astonished the world in 1744, and which seemed to inform me that I was devoted by Nature to the contemplation of the heavens. But although there have been fifty discovered, many more would probably have been found if they had been sought for more frequently: a remark which has induced me to found a prize in the Institute, that a gold medal may be decreed every year to the person who shall have made the most curious astronomical observation. It is so easy to find comets, that Citizen Pons, Curator of the Observatory of Marseilles, an illiterate artist, found one last year, as soon as he learned that I had deposited 600 francs with my notary for the person who should find a comet.

But when we thought that nothing more remained to discover in the heavens beside comets, I was equally surprised and pleased to learn that one of my pupils, M. Piazzi, had discovered a new planet, on the first day of the eighteenth century, at Palermo, in Sicily. It is situated between Mars and Jupiter, at the distance of ninety-five millions of leagues, and performs its revolution in four years and seven months. It is much smaller than any of the other planets, and even than the Moon, which is only a secondary planet.

We were employed in observing the planet of Piazzi; and M. Olbers, a physician of Bremen, who had observed it in the month of January, near the twentieth star of Virgo, was proceeding to revise the same stars. He remarked, on the 28th of March, that the twentieth, which he had always seen alone, was accompanied with a very small star, which he had not seen in his first observations. He quickly determined its position, and having been employed about it for two hours, he saw that it had already changed its position. This lucky chance caused him thus to recognize a tenth planet. It was disputed for some time whether or no it were a comet; but Citizen Burckhardt, one of our most skilful astronomers, having been long investigating it, found that it did not depart from the interval included between the

orbits of Mars and of Jupiter. But hitherto we have been accustomed to call comets those stars which are for a little space within the limits of our sight, and afterwards a long time invisible by their distance.

The planet of Olbers revolves about the Sun in four years and eight months. Its mean distance is ninety-six millions of leagues; but that which distinguishes it from all the other planets is its great eccentricity and its great inclination. It goes a great way out of the Zodiac, in which all the others are included. Its inclination is 35° , whilst Venus never deviates more than 8° ; and the difference of its distances is near a quarter, which gives it 28° of inequality, whilst Mercury has only 24° . This planet destroys the hypothesis of the physiologists who have thought that all the planets of the solar system approximate to the same plan, because they had all been first impelled by a common cause. This last planet differs too much to be accommodable to this system.

The volcanoes of the Moon, the geographical discoveries in all parts of the globe, two thousand nebulous spots in the heavens, still remain curious results of the new astronomy.

It is thus that science has made an unexpected and extraordinary progress for some years past, and this will doubtless continue, from the emulative competition of such great geometers and such skilful observers. The geometers are all at Paris; but the observers are disseminated through all parts of Europe. I ought to notice particularly, at Paris, Citizens Mechain, Delambre, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew; in England, M. Herschel and M. Maskelyne; at Gotha, M. the Baron de Zach; at Milan, Citizens Oriani de Cefaris and Reggio; at Palermo, M. Piazzi; at Marseilles, M. Thulis; at Montaubon, Citizen Duc la Chapelle; at Berlin, M. Bode; and at Mirepoix, Citizen Vidal, who has alone made more observations of Mercury than all the astronomers taken together for the last two thousand five hundred years. This astonishing observer is only, however, a simple inhabitant of a city smaller than ours, who is not even known at Mirepoix, but whose zeal appertains to the universe and to posterity. For my part, I have, indeed, caused an observatory to be built at Bourg, but have not yet been able to collect a single observation in it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the lovers of good eating who occasionally read your Magazine, some may possibly be found who will honour a few curious observations on the progress of cookery in England with their perusal.

A deep writer would perhaps go back to investigate the culinary knowledge of the patriarchs, and a classical one might possibly delight in collecting hints of cookery from Homer, Aristophanes, or Athenæus; but leaving these, and even without once consulting the Roman work which has been given to Apicius, I shall open my remarks with the cookery of the early Britons. Of British cookery, however, we know but little. Cæsar tells us that the Britons lived chiefly upon milk and flesh; and though milk was so much used, yet Strabo has taken particular pains to inform us that the Britons were without cheese. In their provisions it seems they were much confined, using only sheep and oxen. Hares, and hens, and geese, were never eaten, from notions of superstition; nor did even fish rank among their daily food. As they had no great variety of provisions, it cannot be supposed they had much art in preparing them for use; though some of the Celtic tribes knew how to roast both their acorns and other wild fruits, grinding them into meal, and making them into a kind of bread.

Among the Saxons we may expect a farther progress. Tacitus tells us of the ancient Germans, that at their banquets their diet was rude, and when they sat down to table, every man had his mess to himself: their drink was made of barley, corrupted into a likeness of wine; and their meats were simple, as wild-apples, fresh venison, curds, and cream. Yet, though feasting was the delight of all the Northern nations, and though it was by entertainments that the chieftains both gained and preserved the affections of their followers, the chief pleasure of the table was the drink.

The Anglo Saxons and the Danes were like their ancestors, and delighted very much in feasting; and historians of credit tell us that they commonly took four solid meals a-day. Surely this last circumstance sufficiently accounts for what some antiquaries have ventured for the etymology of *gormandize*: they derive it from Gormund, the Danish king, whom Alfred persuaded to be christened.

Among the Saxons and the Danes, no public meeting was held, or business of importance transacted, without a feast:

but these feasts were more remarkable for their abundance than their elegance. The Danish inhabitants of Northumberland, in particular, were fond of horse-flesh, which they devoured in great quantities: the Anglo-Saxon and the Danish cookery, of course, could not be exquisite: it consisted chiefly, if not wholly, of three simple operations, roasting, broiling, and boiling. The German taste for large joints of roasted meat prevailed very much among the Anglo-Saxons; and if Henry of Huntington is to be believed, salted meats were used even at royal entertainments. That the Anglo-Saxons were most frequently in the habits of roasting their meat, is evident from the many ancient illuminations of the ninth and tenth centuries which relate to entertainments. In several the joint appears to have been brought to table on the spit, whence, as forks were not in use, it was cut into a plate without being previously touched by the hand. From other illuminations it appears, the Saxons having killed the animal, and cut it into pieces, boiled it; it was put into a cauldron, usually placed upon a sort of trivet, and, when dressed, was taken out with an hook, or flesh-fork.

And now we arrive at the period when the English, or, I should rather say, the Saxons, were necessitated to accommodate themselves to the manners of the Normans, who communicated to them their own habits of drunkenness and immoderate feasting. Malmibury describes the Anglo-Normans to have been far more delicate in the choice and dressing of their victuals than the Anglo-Saxons. It may appear fanciful, (says Dr. Henry,) that the art of cookery was improved by the introduction of feudal tenures, and yet this suggestion is very probable; for after these tenures were introduced, the office of cook in great families became hereditary, and had an estate annexed unto it; which naturally engaged fathers to instruct their sons with care in the knowledge of an art to which they were destined by their birth. We even meet with estates held by the tenure of dressing some particular dish of meat. And here I think it may not be irrelevant to observe, that among the variations which the Norman conquest imposed upon our language, were, generally speaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as beef, mutton, veal, while to the living animal its Saxon name was still preserved; a proof, perhaps, that the Normans were better skilled in the art of the cook than of the herdsman.

William

William the Conqueror, the chieftain of these delicate and costly feeders, was particularly nice and curious in his repasts. After he was peaceably settled on the throne of England, we are told he sent agents into different countries to collect the most admired and rare dishes for his table. John of Salisbury, who relates this circumstance, declares that he saw, himself, one entertainment where delicacies were served up from Constantinople, Babylon, Alexandria, Palestine, Tripoli, Syria, and Phœnicia. The Conqueror, it is agreed, was a man remarkable for paunch; and when his prime favourite, William Fitzosborne, who, as steward of the household, overlooked the royal cooks, served him with the flesh of a crane half-roasted, the royal glutton became so highly exasperated, that he lifted up his fist and would have struck him, had not Eudo Dapifer warded off the blow.

Soon after this time too the monks of Canterbury became unusually luxurious: they had seventeen dishes every day, besides a dessert; and these were dressed with spices and sauces that excited the appetite as well as pleased the palate.—Both now as well as in the Saxon times, the boar's-head was esteemed a noble and a princely dish: this, we are assured, was brought to the king's table with the trumpeters sounding their trumpets before it in procession; and when Henry I. served at the coronation of his son, it is recorded that he served the young king at table as fower, bringing up the boar's-head with trumpets before it, according to the ancient manner.

In the middle ages the art of cookery was as much cultivated and as much improved as any other of the arts. As a proof of it, Matthew Paris relates that at the marriage of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III. there were more than thirty-thousand dishes prepared for the nuptial entertainment; and in the time of Edward III. we find Chaucer's cook was no mean proficient.

“ A coke thei hadde with them for the
nones,
To boyle the chickens and the marie-bones
And poudre marchaunte, and tarte, and galengale:
Well couth he know a draught of London
ale:
He couth rostè, boillè, grillè, and frie
And makè mortries, and well bake a pie.
For blank-manger, that made he with the best.

One of the most expensive singularities attending the royal feasts about this time, as well as long after, consisted in what

was called the *intermeats*: these were representations of battles, sieges, &c. introduced between the courses, for the amusement of the guests; in these, as in works of playfulness and fancy, in almost every age, the French are said to have excelled.

At this period, too, the monks in rich monasteries lived more fully, and even more delicately, than almost any other order of men in the kingdom. The office of chief cook was one of the most considerable in the monastic establishment, and was conferred, unlike perhaps to almost every other, with great impartiality, on that brother who had studied the art of cookery with most success.

From this time down to Henry VIII. the cookery can only be appreciated or distinguished by a profusion of hot spices, with which every dish seems to have been indiscriminately seasoned. Toward the reign of Henry VI. it should appear the dishes bore a more solid form, since *carvers* were employed among the serving-men of the nobility; and after forks were introduced in the reign of James I. our dinners were served in a form still more substantial, differing, perhaps, in few circumstances, materially speaking, from the customary dinners of the present time.

It will now, perhaps, be requisite to offer a few explanatory observations on the immediate practice of the middle ages. In the bill of fare of King Henry IV.'s coronation-dinner, as well as in many other bills, the name of the animal is frequently given as if it had been served whole; yet a very cursory perusal of our ancient forms of cookery convince us otherwise. Whether fish, or fowl, or joint, the meat was hacked and hewed to pieces, and usually, as our ancestors lived much after the French fashion, disguised with a variety of ingredients as sauce. Indeed, the cooks of ancient times were so very lavish in this last particular, that we cannot wonder why our ancestors gave the physician paramount authority in all that related to the culinary art. Another reason for this mode of dressing was, that as forks were not in use, our forefathers, if it was only for the sake of cleanliness, preferred having their victuals so served as to be easily eaten with a spoon.

The names of many of our ancient dishes are involved in the greatest obscurity; and animals were very frequently eaten by our ancestors which their descendants have not the slightest relish in the world for. In the list of birds we find many that are now discarded as little bet-

ter than rank carrion. When Henry II. entertained his Court at Dublin, at the feast of Christmas 1171, the Irish princes and chieftains were astonished at his profusion, yet were with difficulty prevailed upon by Henry to eat the flesh of cranes. Even so late as 1575, peacocks were regularly catalogued in the accounts of seasonable dishes. But in antient times, or rather not above four centuries ago, bitterns, cranes, quails, herons, cygnets, and even eagles, occur among the fowls, and among the fish the porpoise, at royal entertainments.

The want of forks undoubtedly accounts for a practice which all will allow to have been a good one—that of introducing a basin and ewer after dinner.—Our present citizens of London, I believe, perfume the water that is introduced at the close of some of their entertainments: and perhaps it may countenance their luxury to say, that Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. mentions “damaske water after dinner.”

I shall now present your readers with the bill of fare of King Henry IV.’s coronation-dinner, 1399, copied from an ancient vellum manuscript in the Museum, (MS. Harl. 279.)

Convivium Dñi Henrici Regis Quarti, in Coronacione sua, apud Westmon.

Le Premier Cours.—Braun en peniarde—Viaund Ryal—Teste de senglere enarmez—Graund chare (flesh, of beef or mutton)—Capoun de haut grece—Fesaunte—Heroun—Crustade Lumbarde, (a pye or pasty)—Store-joun graunt luc—A fotelte.

Le ij Cours.—Venyson en furmenty, (Venison in broth)—Gely—Porcelle-farce en force, (with forced meat)—Pekokkys, (peacocks)—Cranys, (cranes)—Venyfoun roste—Conyng, (coney)—Byttore, (Bittern)—Puff endore—Graunt tarteze—Braun fryez—Leche Lumbarde—A fotelte.

Le iij Cours.—Blaundesorye, (a sort of pottage)—Quyneys in comfyte—Egretez, (young eagles)—Curlewes—Pertryche, (partridge)—Pyionys, (pigeons)—Quaylys, (quails)—Snytys, (inipes)—Smal byrdys—Rabettys—Pome dorreng, (pomes endorryd)—Braun blanke leche—Eyroun Engle—Frytourys—Doucettys, (sweetmeats)—Pety p’ueux (perveaux, a sparrow)—Egle—Pottys of lyly, (pots of lilies)—A fotelte.

On one or two of these dishes I shall pass an observation, and detain the reader no longer.

Braunen peniarde.—Brawn, in ancient times, meant flesh; now it is appropriated to the flesh of the boar; but formerly

even brawn of capons was a common expression. *En peniarde* means in a sauce whose chief ingredient was the mulberry.

Viaund ryal, was a rich mess of wine, honey, fruit, and spices, jumbled with particular kinds of meat.

Teste de synglere enarmez.—The head of a *sanglier*, or wild-boar, decorated with coats of arms.

Leche Lumbarde, was a kind of jelly made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, named from Lombardy.

Should the domestic manners of our ancestors seem to have received any illustration from these remarks, I shall be happy to take up the pen again, and enter into detail upon them in other points of view.

I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

COQUINARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS of TWO MEMOIRS on the AUTHENTICITY and ORIGINAL MATERIALS of TROGUS POMPEIUS and his ABRIDGER JUSTIN, READ at a LATE SITTING of the ROYAL SOCIETY of SCIENCES at GOTTINGEN, by M. HEEREN.

THE object of these researches is to ascertain, on more solid grounds, a number of interesting passages of antient history, in which Justin is sometimes the only, sometimes the principal authority, by examining the degree of credit that may be allowed him.

In the first Memoir the author treats of the general plan of the great work of Trogus Pompeius, which contains a history of the Macedonian monarchy, from its origin until its destruction, by the conquests of the Romans.

In the second Memoir he particularizes, by reviewing, one after the other, the forty-four books of Trogus, according to Justin’s extracts, and by investigating the authorities from which the narration is derived.

The author commences with some reflections on what we ought to expect in this case. The question is of a work that we do not possess entire, and of which we have only certain extracts. Neither Justin, nor probably Trogus, have once named nor given the slightest notice of their original sources. These sources were authors whose works are almost all lost, excepting some fragments. Nothing else, therefore, remained to be done, but first to collect those fragments, and afterwards to compare them with Justin. It will be readily

readily imagined that this labour was replete with great difficulties, but it has not been without its reward. He who would inform himself of what has been the progress of the art of history among the Greeks, ought to study the enormous reliques of a number of lost works with which the field of antient history is covered. An acquaintance with the monuments that are either wholly or half preserved, can give no idea of it. Notwithstanding, even with this preparatory labour, we cannot always expect to ascertain the sources from which Justin has borrowed. There are certain parts on which we can pronounce nothing: some of his materials may be referred to with probability, some others with certainty; and, upon the whole, the author conceives that he has not missed of his aim.

The six first books serve for an introduction. They contain, down to the time of Philip of Macedon, the history of the Asiatic nations, and Greeks, that were afterwards subjugated by the Macedonians. For the whole of these books, Theopompus, in his *Philippics* and his *Hellenics*, has been the principal authority. That historian had made it his business to intercalate throughout his work the primitive history of the states and nations of which he treats; Trogus did the same; and so far as the work of Theopompus extends, we may be sure that all such sort of digressions in Trogus are borrowed from his predecessor. As the whole of that part of the history is only composed of fables, we ought not to reproach Trogus for having adopted them; he was not the first, he only copied others, and his history in the historical period is not the less worthy of credit.

The history of Macedon, which is continued to the end of the tenth book, namely, to the death of Philip, commences with the seventh book. This was the principal subject of Theopompus; and we may clearly discern, as well from a view of the whole narrative, as from a number of detached portions, that Trogus was only a copyist of Theopompus. It is the same with respect to that part of the history which relates to the Persians that were contemporary, and which is intercalated with the other parts.

The eleventh and twelfth books contain the history of Alexander. We know not what authority Trogus has followed here; this, however, is a matter of indifference, as these notices only contain what is very well known. Afterwards come the times of Alexander's successors. These times

are not without a number of historians, who described the exploits of those princes and of their posterity; most of them are easily characterized, particularly from their partiality to such or such a prince; which also points out the source from which Justin has borrowed in certain parts of his narrative.

The history of the twenty-one first years, to the death of Cassander, (298 years before the vulgar æra,) is related in the twelfth to the fifteenth books; but so briefly, and in a manner so defective, that we cannot divine what author Trogus has followed. The episode on the origin of Cyrene is probably of Theopompus; that of the Indies from Megasthenes. The digression upon Heraclea is likewise from Theopompus.

In the seventeenth book, the partiality of the author for Seleucus against Lyfimachus proves that he has here followed Hieronymus of Cardia, who probably has been so far his guide in a number of places. The digression on the antient history of Epirus is, likewise, borrowed from Theopompus, and is introduced on occasion of the wars of Pyrrhus in Italy. Trogus intercalates a long episode on the history of the first times of Carthage, (which we are only acquainted with from him,) and on that of many Greek cities in Italy; and he relates the history of Syracuse from the time of Dionysius: all this is from Theopompus. Only when Theopompus fails him, Trogus has recourse to Timæus; so that it is not always very easy to distinguish which belongs to the one or to the other. But it is assuredly from Timæus that the history of Agathocles is related: we may discern it clearly in the shaded portrait which he exhibits of that extraordinary prince. In the history of Pyrrhus this same writer was his guide; and in the other events related in the twenty-fourth to the twenty-ninth books, particularly in the dissensions between the Macedonians, the Achæians, and the Spartans, he has followed Phylarcus, as appears from his partiality for Cleomenes. The following books, the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth, contain the period described by Polybius, and there is no reason to question but that he has borrowed from that author. It is more difficult, but also much more important, to know the authorities from which he has borrowed the contents of the books thirty-six to forty-two. These books are, at present, the principal sources for many of the most important passages of antient history, especially for the last periods of the history of Syria; also,

also, in part, for that of the Macedonians and the Egyptians; for the history of Mithridates, and that of the Parthians. By means of the fragments of the ancient historians, interspersed in large portions in Athenæus, the author has succeeded in finding the general source from which the whole is derived. This source is the continuation of Polybius by Posidonius of Rhodes, a friend of Pompey the Great, and equally celebrated as a philosopher and an historian. This great work, divided into fifty-two books, contained the most remarkable passages of universal history, from the destruction of Carthage and of the Achaian league to the defeat of Mithridates by Pompey; also the downfall of his kingdom and of that of Syria, sixty-four years before the vulgar æra.—He that will revolve the great revolutions of that time, may judge of the extent and interest of that work; and he who desires to see in what spirit it is written, may find a specimen of it in a fragment preserved by Athenæus. This fragment seems to be exactly made for our times. Posidonius, in relating the history of the Athenian philosopher sent by Mithridates to Athens to secure it in his interest, and who, from an outrageous demagogue, came to be the tyrant of that city, has given us an example of what sometimes happens when philosophers are placed at the head of affairs. And, lastly, as to what concerns the two lost books, the forty-third and forty-fourth, the former of which contains the first times of Rome and of Marseilles, the author proves that they are taken from Diocles of Peparethus, a writer about the time of the second Punic war: but we cannot exactly point out the sources of the last book on Spain: the author is of opinion that Trogus has here again followed Posidonius. These details shew what interesting writers, all Greeks, (for he has not consulted Roman authors,) Trogus has copied from, and what treasure we should possess if we still had his work.—We must take the extracts of Justin for what he gives them, for a selection of amusing and instructive passages, which he has taken from Trogus, but not at all for an historical abridgment. Hence it is that we find so many detailed narrations, which seem copied almost word for word from Trogus, and afterwards meet with concise extracts, which were only intended to connect the parts. With this intention before our eyes, we may be easily qualified to appreciate the labour of Justin.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 105.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDST the variety contained in your entertaining and instructive publication, I find, in the Number for June, some observations on the British army; which, whether the writer be a native or foreigner, are, in the main, apposite and just; but when he asserts that “the pay of British troops is higher than that of any other service, even in proportion to the dearth of provisions,” he errs most egregiously. From the sentence that follows, he undoubtedly was misled by appearances; their dress is, indeed, costly and magnificent, and a cursory observer would infer from their general manner of living, an opinion of absolute pecuniary independence. Such is now and then the case with a few of the officers; but, as described by the gentleman who wrote a pamphlet on the subject in 1775, the situation of by far the greater number is still “truly deplorable.” Deprived of all the comforts, they must make a show of the luxuries of life! In Germany and in France (at least under the Old Government, and, in all probability, *l'exemption* is improved on under the present detestable military tyranny) the officers of the army enjoy extraordinary privileges, which I would be sorry to see assumed by any body of men in Britain.—They can, in some instances, make the poor *bourgeois*, inn-keepers in particular, sell their property at an under-price, and on a march can enforce a requisition of carriages, &c. *à coups de baton*! Though their pay may appear a pittance to an Englishman, yet, exclusive of the deference paid to them as a *noblesse militaire*, their circumstances are easy, and even enviable. How different the situation of all regimental officers of marching-corps in the British service! They are obliged to bear the most exorbitant exactions from tradesmen and shopkeepers in general, in country-towns where they are quartered. What resource, then, have subaltern-officers, and even captains, in these extravagant times? If they have no independent income, as is generally the case, they must continue in a humiliating state of precarious obligation to their friends; and, instead of being rewarded by the nation for their services, their dangers and privations in unhealthy climates and in the most trying situations, a father, a brother, or some other friend, more willing perhaps than able, must be had recourse to,

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as the only means to enable them to make the appearance of gentlemen—an appearance so necessary to men from whose minds poverty and disappointment united are insufficient to banish that sense of honour and delicacy almost inseparable from the profession. Their hearts, still buoyed up by the hopes of promotion, pant for a better fate; but alas! "*Fortuna non facit fortibus*. When their anxious expectations are raised to the highest pitch, an unlooked for arrangement will suddenly sink them deeper and deeper in the gloom of despair. Soldiers are naturally of a sanguine temperament; they still hope while there is a possibility of success; but, after a life of exertion in defence of their country, and for the honour of the Sovereign, many, too many, fall martyrs of their attachment to an honourable profession, unrewarded and forgotten. I confess that a *proviso*, to which most senior-lieutenants of regiments have been subjected, in consequence of a late addition to the number of captains in a battalion, has, in some measure, given rise to these reflections. They must raise thirty men for a company, though some of them may have been ten or twelve years in the service, in a foreign country, at a distance from their friends, and all the comforts of life. The Old Government of France is certainly not in many respects a pattern for imitation; but all the time passed by French officers formerly in the colonies, went, in claims for promotion, for double what it did at home. By twelve years service abroad, a French officer received the *Croix de St Louis*, though twenty-four were necessary to obtain it while in France. That Ministers should be as economical as possible at the present moment, is just and necessary: that the half-pay list should be diminished is also just and expedient; but, in the name of justice, let not meritorious officers, who may be unable to raise thirty men, be the only sufferers by the retrenchments and economy of Ministers. The unfortunate subalterns of the army should not surely be the first on whom to begin the experiment. Let his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief remain free and uncontrouled. The army will confide in his justice and knowledge of their situation; and those subalterns who have faithfully served his Majesty in their humble but useful station, may expect every attention to their claims, and the merits of their services.

I am, Sir, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the COSTUME, AGRICULTURE, JURISPRUDENCE, THEOLOGY, PHYSICS, TASTE, and GENIUS, of the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.

THE inhabitants of the several states differ as much from each other in their customs, manners, and genius, as they are distinguishable from their ancestors. It is impossible to assign any general character to them, not only on account of the difference of climate, but because the continual influx of a vast number of foreigners, who import their early and habitual inclinations, and never entirely lose them but with their lives, will require the smoothing hand of three or four generations, before the peculiarities of each are worn off, and rounded to any thing like an approximation of manners. These peculiarities are of course in proportion to the greater or lesser influx in each state, as a river receives more or less of a saline mixture according to the strength or weakness with which its current meets the invading tide. Amongst these different habitudes the frugality, and plainness of the High and Low Dutch; the industry and parsimony of the Scotch; the genius, conviviality, and want of economy of the English; the hardness of the Irish (who are of the lower order); and the frivolity of the French, are easily recognized, although they all, sooner or later, give way to the general mass of American customs, which long usage and republican genius have established.

The characteristics of a native American consist of a deliberate, and almost repulsive, gravity; a cool, phlegmatic, manner; and a dry, desultory, monotonous tone of speech. This substance is evidently affected by the leaven of so many heterogeneous, fluctuating, particles, and is, altogether, a strange, and almost indescribable compound.

The states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-island and Connecticut, retain more of their primitive manners than any of the rest, (except New York), as being less sophisticated. The inhabitants are brave, enterprising, and industrious. They dress as much in the English fashion as is consistent with the different degrees of heat and cold, which is greater in both extremes than in England. They receive few emigrants, and those chiefly English and Scotch. They are reckoned,

reckoned, even among their own countrymen, to be very acute in their dealings; and at Providence, in Rhode-island, it is a common boast, that no son of Israel could ever stand his ground among them for six months. The Americans are all extremely inquisitive, owing no doubt to the practice of their earliest forefathers of inquiring news of their relations and friends in the mother country from every new comer; but, although the cause is done away, the effect still remains; and no where so much as in the state of Connecticut, of which Dr. Franklin was in the habit of relating that, being very much incommoded, in his passage through it, by the questions which every individual put to him, he used to desire the whole family to be assembled; and, having told them his name, from whence he came, and whither he was going, he observed that he made this communication to them in a body, that he might not have to answer their inquiries one after another. In their agricultural pursuits they follow nearly the English system.

The state of New York, besides a great number of English, Irish and Scotch, receives a multitude of Germans, (as all the High and Low Dutch are indiscriminately called) and some few French. Their manners and dress are very nearly English, but their agriculture is a mixture of the German, English, and local modes. The city of New York is a sociable place, and, in that respect, divides the opinion of travellers with Boston, in Massachusetts.

The state of New Jersey, having no sea-port, is little liable to a mixture. It is a great inland thoroughfare, as lying between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, but the distance is so short, about ninety miles, that these travellers leave scarcely any other tracks than the wheels of their carriage. The inhabitants are principally of that sect denominated Friends. The soil being extremely sandy, is very little adapted to agriculture; the inhabitants raise poultry and garden stuff for New York, and Philadelphia markets; and supply these and other places, with wood for fuel; which, particularly pine wood, is so plentiful, that they have a number of iron-furnaces, and one glass-house, at work. They are a very peaceable quiet people, although numbers of them are of that class called *fighting Quakers*, because they do not object to take up arms.

The state of Pennsylvania, like that of

New York, is the receptacle of British, Germans, and some French; their agriculture is nearly the same, but inclining rather more to the fashion of the Germans, who are the most industrious and useful settlers in the United States. They have very extensive inland settlements, and some towns, as Lancaster, Reading, Womelsdorf, &c. are wholly inhabited by themselves. The mode of dress is a medley of the English, German, and Quaker, styles. Delaware, the smallest of the states, is scarcely in any respect distinguishable from Pennsylvania.

Here a line seems to be drawn betwixt the northern and southern states, as the difference is immediately perceptible. Whether from the effects of climate, or the toleration of slavery, (perhaps a mixture of each) industry declines, and the white man becomes a vegetable. This is the case in the state of Maryland. I do not speak of the maritime towns, where business must be looked to, or bankruptcy is inevitable; but of the inland parts, and general force of the state.

Cultivation is left wholly to the negroes; and what in other parts is termed an agriculturist, assumes there the pompous stile of a planter! His life is an uniform scene of luxurious indolence;—inappetent, restless, and uneasy for want of every kind of exercise, his time is spent in gaming, carousing, or sleeping. Horse-racing, cock-fighting, and billiards, are the chief games; which are followed up so closely, that when the money is gone, it is very common to hear a negro staked against a few barrels of rice on a game of billiards.

Virginia excels Maryland in luxury and indolence. A planter scorns even that degree of exercise, which monarchs have not thought themselves disgraced by: I mean that of amusing themselves in a flower-garden. An Englishman calling upon a gentleman, whose house was situated a little distance from James-river, was very hospitably received, although a stranger, and presently conducted to the stable to look at his race-horses, which were by no means remarkable. The Englishman, however, not to disappoint his entertainer, spoke more highly of them than he thought himself justified in doing. On their return to the house the Englishman was struck with the beauty of the garden in front of the house, from whence it diverged to the river, in a gentle slope, about 250 yards in length in a direct line from the house. The Virginian informed him it had been laid out by a Scotch gentleman

gentleman to whom the house originally belonged. The Englishman, thinking to pay him a high compliment, told him he must bestow great pains to keep it in such fine order. "I, Sir! (replied the Virginian, seemingly much nettled); my Negroes do!"

Passing over North Carolina, which has emerged very little from its original state of barbarity, the same description, as has been given of Virginia, will serve for South Carolina and Georgia; only that the latter is the least rich and populous.

The Negroes of the southern states are very numerous, and have been lately very mutinous. Although the importation of new slaves is now prohibited throughout the United States, yet the Americans have no objection to make a traffic of them by fitting out vessels for the trade, and disposing of their human cargoes in the Spanish settlements. I remember to have seen one of those vessels at Charleston (S. C.) the whole crew of which (except the master and mate,) were Blacks and Mulattoes!

Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are new states, daily receiving the refuse of all the rest. The inhabitants are almost as unpolished as the Indian natives they have dispossessed.

From this analytical sketch it must be apparent the Americans can possess no other national character than what our common ancestors might be supposed to have had immediately after the succeeding irruptions of the Saxons, Danes, Romans, and Normans; and, in all probability, never will, as there is no less a difference between the northern and southern states, than betwixt the Hebrides and the West Indies. There appears at present a decided superiority of the northern over the southern states, which, perhaps, the abolition of slavery in the latter may greatly diminish.

The jurisprudence of the United States may be divided into the congressional law, and the common or customary law; the former is analogous to the English statute law, and may be divided into the law of the supreme legislature, and that of the state-legislature: the former runs over all the United States; the latter is binding on each particular state, unless contravened by the former. The common, or customary law differs only from the English in those points, where the fundamentals of a monarchical form of government are repugnant to those of a republican one; as, for instance, in the descent of lands the right of primogeniture is taken away, and all

the next of kin share equally; but, in those doctrinal points, wherein the two forms may agree, they generally refer to the English Report-books. The process is however very much simplified; as debt, assault, battery, defamation, and other common, personal, occurrences, are tried in a summary way by justices of the peace, who also perform the marriage-ceremony. Those who wish to be more minutely informed of the progress of American jurisprudence, must be referred to the Reports of Bushrod Washington, Dallas, and Wallace, which are the only written treatises upon that subject. The two English professions of barrister and attorney are here blended into one.

The science of the American medical Professors has been so frequently the subject of controversy with their brethren on this side the water, that the best opinions of it may be extracted from the treatises published on both sides: as in law, the professions of physician, apothecary, and surgeon, are all blended into one.

All religious sects are tolerated in the United States, and a preference given to none. The externals of religion are exhibited in all its different sounds, aspects, and touches, of prayers, sighs, groans, kisses of love, of peace, of friendship, dancing, jumping, and tumbling. The professors of every sect are alike eligible to state offices, as no religious test is required, only the oath to be taken is that of allegiance to the United States; of abjuration of all foreign allegiance; and, in the true spirit of republicanism, of renunciation of all titles of nobility. Deism is very prevalent, and, in many places, as New York, &c. openly professed. The spirit of fanaticism, so notorious, some time back, in the northern states, is totally obliterated, except some remains of outward shew in Connecticut. There, if a person is seen travelling on a Sunday, he is seized, led to a place of worship, and seated between his guards during divine service, with the eyes of the congregation upon him, much to his and their edification no doubt. The delinquent has not then undergone the whole of his punishment; he must pay 40s. to his spiritual guardians for their trouble before he is suffered to go away on the Monday. The pulpit is almost universally made the vehicle of political declamation; yet it is but justice, however, to say, there are in the clerical function many pious, intelligent, liberal minded men.

Arts and sciences are low in the United States,

States, although they seem to be emerging from the gulph of politics, which have hitherto swallowed up every other pursuit. No person, who has visited them, can doubt of their genius being adequate to works of art and literature, if roused from its torpidity. In their theatrical amusements they make a just discrimination between the excellencies and absurdities of the European drama, notwithstanding their own productions of that kind, such as *Bunker's Hill*, *Major André*, &c. are below mediocrity. That they have a genius for painting, the works of a West, and a Copley will prove; but, it must be confessed, they have flourished as exotics, who would have perished in their indigenous soil. That they have a taste for useful inventions is evident from the efforts of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Gould, &c. and they even assert that the invention of the quadrant, attributed to Hadley, an Englishman, belonged to Godfrey, an American.

In music I have never known any American, who could be justly styled an adept; nor does a true relish for it seem to prevail in the United States. A few popular tunes, such as *Yankee Doodle*, *Adams and Liberty*, *Washington's march*, &c. are more acceptable to them than the most scientific compositions.

Of their architectural taste little can be said, as almost the whole of their public edifices have been designed by foreign, particularly French, artists. The aqueduct for conveying the water from the river Schuylkill through the city of Philadelphia, was designed, and executed, by an Englishman of the name of Latrobe. Those private houses which they build are commodious, and well-finished; and the brick work in Philadelphia is not to be excelled any where. The United States have many works of utility, but exhibit very few specimens of architectural taste. Penn's mode of building in parallel lines prevails in almost every city and town, except New York and Boston; it strikes the eye for a day or two; but after that, it is remarked by all travellers, that the uniformity gradually declines into insipidity, and even disgust. The same view, go where you will, and what distance you will within the extent of the city, must become tiresome.

In naval architecture, the Americans have made the greatest progress. Their vessels, for beauty, symmetry of proportion, and swiftness of sailing, are outdone by those of no other nation, in so much that a vast number of them are built for

sale to other nations; but they certainly are not equal to British ships for durability. A person who had worked upon timber for upwards of forty years assured me that there was to be found in all American timber a quantity of sand, which never failed in a very few strokes of the best plane, to turn its edge totally; this sand, he was convinced from experience, (although he knew not enough of the physiology of a tree to account for its being there, or of its effects) must be the occasion of the timber's rotting so soon as it did, notwithstanding he had frequently covered it with every kind of varnish in common use. This defect, therefore, in American vessels should be imputed to the materials, and not the workmen.

It seems rather a paradox in nature that the United States, comprizing an extent from north to south, nearly equal to that of all Europe, should produce timber inferior to that of Norway, Livonia, Russia, and the northern parts of Europe; but the timber which comes from the Baltic is universally esteemed and purchased at a much higher price than what comes from the United States. This must afford a convincing proof of the inferiority of the latter, as interest has a stronger tie upon men's affections than unfounded prejudices; and cheapness is the first law of commerce: therefore as the timber of the United States is cheaper, if it had not been greatly inferior in quality, it would have forced its way into the European markets before this time. Another very strong confirmation of the inferiority of the timber of the United States is, that, even when they were British colonies, the British government imported their masts from the Baltic in preference, although the balance of trade with these powers was very much against them. Whatever may be the natural defects in their vessels, yet it is universally acknowledged that no nation has made a greater progress in the science of constructing them.

The American is naturally grave, deliberate, and temperate; enterprising, ingenious; and if not scientific, it is owing more to a want of education, than a want of genius. The love of liberty, and impatience of controul, break out at a very early period in their youth. Children are too gay, and too delighted with the prospect before them, to be naturally inclined to study; they are for enjoying life, when they should be learning how to enjoy it. Some degree of restraint upon
them

them is therefore necessary for their welfare; but if the reins of parental authority sit loosely upon a boy, no wonder if he quits the thorny path of science, before he has gathered any of its sweets, for that of pleasure. The consequence is obvious: he loses the only period of his life in which science is attainable. The Americans have, notwithstanding, made a laudable progress in useful and experimental, if not in ornamental and speculative, science; and, considering they do not possess European affluence, it cannot be expected they should dedicate those funds to works of taste, which they are called upon to apply to those of utility: but as they do all that prudence can justify, it is fair to presume the luxury of science will find its way among them in the train of wealth.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think proper to insert the annexed account in your next Magazine, you may rely upon its authenticity; and that you may have no hesitation with respect to its veracity, I have enclosed my address.

If it is compatible with your plan to receive donations, it would be doing an essential act of charity to a helpless being, who has hitherto devoted the little presents he has received to the purchase of books and cloaths.

I am, Sir, &c.

Ferney-hill, Aug. 5, 1803. G. W.

THERE is now living in the parish of Ednam, the birth-place of the immortal poet Thomson, a young man of eighteen years of age, who was born without legs or knees, and his thighs defective. His father was a day-labourer, but has been dead for some years. He sits upon a table in the cottage through the day, and when the weather is fair, his mother carries him into a field, where he reads, and enjoys the air. He has taught himself to read, to write a legible hand, to play on the flute, to draw with a pencil, although one of his arms he cannot raise to his breast, and he attempts poetry. He is, notwithstanding the want of exercise, very healthy, always cheerful and contented, though his support depends entirely upon the wages of his younger brother, who is a servant to a respectable farmer at Ednam. When his father died, his mother, in great distress, exclaimed, "Oh! William, who will maintain you now?—To

which he answered, "Dear mother, that Divine Being who created me in this helpless state, will not suffer me to perish of want." He is very grateful to any person who lends him books, drawings to copy, or pays the least attention to him. He is little known, or he would possibly be relieved by the benevolent. A very small sum would secure him from want, as oatmeal, milk, and potatoes, are the food of the Scotch peasantry, and all he has ever been accustomed to. The lameness of one of his arms prevents him from learning any business to earn his living. He is extremely well-informed, converses with great propriety upon every subject, although his articulation is also defective; he feels much interested in the present state of his native country and of Europe; reads the newspapers which are occasionally sent him with great anxiety; and as a proof of it, I transmit you a copy of his last, though by no means his best, production, which he entitles "The Tears of Switzerland;" and if you think it deserving a place in your poetical Miscellany, you may be assured it is entirely his own composition, and is also his own writing; although he does not know the purpose for which it is intended. Any contribution, however small, will be received by Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, or the REV. MR. ROBERTSON, Ednam, near Kelso.

THE TEARS OF SWITZERLAND.

How blasted now, how chang'd my state,
How fall'n from glory and renown;
No more I'm mark'd fair Freedom's seat,
No more my sons are call'd her own.

Fair Freedom from my sons is fled—
Fled, in some happier clime to reign;
And low they droop and bow the head
Beneath stern Gallia's galling chain.

Long they for me like patriots fought,
And stood, though on all sides assail'd;
For me and freedom wonders wrought,
But fate and Gallia prevail'd.

How are they sunk; upon my dales
No virgin's heard to pour her lay,
Nor pastoral pipe within my vales,
Nor shepherd's song to cheer the day.

But sadness dwells in every breast;
Complaints and sighs from every vale,
Of virgins wrong'd and swains oppress'd,
Sound mournfully upon the gale.

The maid bemoans her piteous case,
Sighs, beats her breast, and sits forlorn;
The youth (some tyrant's train to grace,)
She lov'd, from her embrace is torn.

Does

Does not thy patriot-bosom swell,
Where thou sit'st in immortal day,
To see thy country thus, O Tell,
Of Gallia's lawless sons the prey.
Infuse thy soul in some bold heart,
That he may rise all-great like thee,
Again my freedom to assert,
And from oppression hail me free.
May 8, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a late PEDESTRIAN JOURNEY from HAMBURG to LUBEC, in a LETTER to a FRIEND in LONDON.

AS you have often asked me for the particulars of some of my journeys, I send you this desultory account of a ramble I have begun, on foot; which method of travelling I have never before this time adopted on the continent, though I have often desired it; but meeting with a countryman inclined to accompany me, we marked out a tour of about one hundred miles, English—made a common purse, of which I was treasurer—and on the 19th, in the afternoon, passed the gate of Hamburg called the Stein-door, which leads to a populous suburb called St. George, which has a handsome church and a theatre, and is graced with numerous country-houses of the Hamburgers, which, except a row on the side of the Alster, differ very little from the wider streets in the town, there being pavement throughout most of the district, and another rampart, without excluding all appearance of rurality. After passing two other gates and a barrier, we got a sight of the country, which, though not the most smiling, excited pleasant ideas in people who had been pent up in Hamburg for a fortnight. What end is answered by these triple mounds and massy gates, for which a simple barrier would not be equally efficient, I leave to others to discover; nor will I expose my own ignorance in attempting to edify you with a description of their form and design, but content myself with saying, that nothing can surpass the attention of the Hamburgers to these apparent means of defence, except it be the facility with which they abandon them on the approach of an enemy.

The soil of the territory of Hamburg, immediately surrounding it, is a deep sand, which Nature seemed to have designed as a contrast to the fertile district to the north-east. The roads are paved, nearly as far as Hamburg's territory extends, with stones of such unequal size, and, in some places, in such ill-repair, as to expose

the hasty traveller in the carriages of the country to the constant danger of contusion or dislocation. These stone-ways are continued in some directions for many miles together; and where they cease, the road is mostly such as it came from the hand of Nature—a deep sand, and if the traveller be in haste to reach the place of his destination, and have known the luxury of an English post-chaise and English roads, woe be to him!

The German miles are of two descriptions, the long mile, of which there are twelve to a degree, which are equal to fifteen short miles. These long miles are divided into two hours; and in a journey of several hundred miles English, I found but two or three instances where it was possible, by money and good words, to get on faster than the common rate.

But to proceed on our more humble journey.—After walking about two miles, we passed the Hamburg barrier, which divides it from Holstein, and crossing a sandy common, of which great part is now in cultivation, we entered Wandbeck, a small town in the provostship of Segeberg, deriving its name from its position, *Wand* signifying partition, and *beck* a brook, in which sense that word is still used in the North of England. It has a manufactory for stoves, a calico-printing-ground, and a wax-bleachery. A Danish lottery is also drawn here in rotation; but the principal thing for which Wandbeck is distinguished, is as a retreat for the wealthy Hamburgers, some of whom have splendid mansions here, and for the pleasure-houses open to all, which on Sundays and holidays are crowded within doors and without. Count Schimmelmann, a Danish Lord, whose father was finance-minister at Copenhagen, has a house and garden, with a wood behind: the wood and garden are open to the public, and the few statues miserably mutilated. The church is a neat building, with a handsome spire, and behind it is a mausoleum, in which, according to the materialists, reposes the sum-total of the financier above-mentioned, and his wife. It looks as if his successor had been afraid of his rising and disturbing him in his possessions; for in the situation and appearance of the windows, as well as its relative proportions, it very much resembles Howard's solitary cells.

We were detained at Wandbeck all night by the rain, and in the morning early started for Ahrensberg, leaving the high-road to Lubec on our right. We had repeated storms of hail and rain, which induced us to take shelter several times;

times; but we could procure nothing but corn-spirit and black bread at the houses where we stopped, till we were about eight miles on our way, when we got some coffee, after which the *snaps*, as they call a small dram, was not unacceptable. Most of the peasants whose houses we visited on our route either from curiosity or necessity, sold spirits, of which, except near the greater towns, they sell a small glass for a halfpenny. The house of the peasant where we got coffee, was poorly furnished, and dirty in the extreme, and the host and hostess rather churlish; but the further we receded from the boundaries, the soil improved, the peasants were more courteous, and their houses and implements of husbandry in better order. Approaching Ahrensberg through an avenue of Linden-trees, we saw a fine wood about half a mile on the right, with a lake at the bottom of the slope, and about noon reached our inn, where we found some cold meat and German sausages, a very acceptable offering to our stomachs. The landlord spoke English, and told us that he had lived both in London and Windsor, of which he gave us not a very satisfactory proof, by charging nearly twice as much as he ought to have done. Here is a house of Count Schimmelman's brother, in very good repair, and the grounds about it in a high state of cultivation, as indeed is the land all round the place.—The field beside the church was covered with the finest herbage I have seen this year. The gardens of the chateau are extensive, and laid out in the old English style.

From hence to Oldesloh, fifteen miles, the soil varies several times from loam to sand, but the agriculture, as we advanced, was still improving. We crossed, about four miles before we reached Oldesloh, a small river called the Barnitz, by a neat stone bridge of one arch, which is a novelty in this country, there being scarcely a stone bridge to be seen in this part of the continent that is not of late erection. We saw in one or two instances very fair specimens of irrigation, by conducting the springs from the higher grounds in such an oblique direction, as to overflow the sloping meadow at pleasure. The point in which they appeared most deficient was in managing their manure; for though they seemed very attentive to the collecting what is made by the cattle, they have no notion of increasing it by adding any other substances. The cows and horses lie on the bare ground, for want of straw, as they alleged, which is

excessively dear; but all the neighbouring woods furnish them an opportunity of repairing that deficiency. It may seem strange to an English traveller to be told, that in passing the woods, in the month of April, we were much incommoded by the fallen leaves, which in many places obscured the path more effectually than snow, as the passing traveller leaves no traces behind him, and beneath which the treacherous hog is equally undiscoverable.—The frosts, which rapidly succeed the fall of the leaf, arrest the progress of fermentation, or rather prevent its commencement; for the leaves exhibited no signs of decay, and, in the event of a dry spring, mix with the fading honours of the succeeding autumn. Were the peasants to collect and mix them with their horse and cow-dung, it would certainly be time very well bestowed. The style of building is the same as in Westphalia, one large roof, descending within a few feet of the ground, covers the whole family and stock together. At one end is a pair of great gates, on entering which you have the horses and cows on each side, with their heads towards you, tethered with a small chain to the manger, which is generally well-supplied with cut chaff. Over them is a floor, or wide shelf, on which are piled vegetable provision both for man and beast. In the middle are waggons and implements of husbandry, and fronting you is the fire-place, the smoke of which takes a meandering course among the rafter where hang their bacon and other provision. On one side of the fire-place, and sometimes on both, a lath and plaster partition divides off a portion of the building, in which the family eat and sleep.—The servants, where there is wealth enough to make a distinction between master and man, eat before the great fire-place, and sleep in nooks and corners round about it. On the south side a small door opens into the gardens, and, from the appearance and the excellent vegetables we tasted, they are no contemptible proficient in horticulture. On entering Oldesloh, we observed a succession of lofty buildings of a singular construction, the purpose of which we could not devise, which occupied a considerable tract of ground to the right, which we afterwards found belonged to the salt-works there.—We proceeded through the town, and after a little inquiry found the principal inn, whence, having taken some coffee, we sallied to view the place. The streets are tolerably regular, the houses of brick, with their gable-ends to the street, agreeable

able to the general fashion of the country, except some few of late erection. Indeed, none of them are very ancient, as the whole town was burnt down about five years ago; it now consists of about 330 houses. The Trava runs through the town, and partly round it, and turns several mills, one of which we were observing, when the person of whom we had enquired our way to the inn, accosted us very civilly, and demanded our passports. On my saying that we had none, not conceiving them to be necessary, as I had more than once been at Lubec without any, he requested us to walk with him to the burgo-master. We were introduced into a small but elegant white house, very handsomely furnished in the modern taste, and on entering a sort of office well furnished with books, Mr. Decker soon made his appearance. I addressed him in French, informing him that I was resident in Hamburg, and my companion an Englishman newly arrived, that we were pedestrians from choice, and that our object in visiting his district was only the gratification of our curiosity. My companion offered him a letter of introduction to read, addressed to a house at Lubec, which he returned, saying he was already perfectly satisfied, and apologised for the trouble he had given us, to which, he said, he was obliged by the duties of his office; and then, having conducted us to the door, he wished us a pleasant journey.

We now made for the salt-works, contrasting, as we walked along, the unbought civilities of this gentlemanlike magistrate with the low-bred insolence and rapacity an Englishman must encounter if he wants a passport, from the Jacks-in-office in his own country. The salt-works at Oldersloh appear, in a country where manufactures on an extensive scale are extremely rare, to be a very grand undertaking. The founder, however, though he may deserve praise for his enterprize and public spirit, can have very little credit given him for prudence and foresight. The rival salt-works at Lunenburg are furnished from the pits with brine of such a strength as renders evaporating-houses unnecessary, and consequently work with a twentieth part of the machinery: the advantage of fuel also appears to be on their side. After a competition of a few years, the founder became a bankrupt, and the works passed into the hands of a Danish Count, who soon followed the fate of his predecessor, and was succeeded by a Prince Bishop of Munster. His Reverend Highness was not long in discovering,

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from the state of his coffers, that the manufacture of salt was not quite so profitable as his other concerns; and the Crown of Denmark purchased the works, which it continues to carry on at the annual loss, as is computed, of 4 or 5000 dollars.—The superintendant, who is a chymist, dubbed Doctor, spoke both French and English; but, from the uncourteous manner in which he gave us his permission to see the works, and the *hauteur* with which he introduced us to the workmen, we derived very little benefit from his acquisitions. However, the people under him shewed us every attention, and explained the purposes of the different buildings and machinery with sufficient minuteness. We first visited the boiling-house, where only one of the pans was then warm. It was heated by turf and wood, of the former of which there is an immense magazine near the road-side; and the manner of conveying the heat to every part of the pan, shewed a considerable attention to the saving of fuel, to which, indeed, there is a very sufficient inducement. We then passed over to the evaporating-houses, which stand on rising ground, nearly in a semicircle, of which the boiling-houses form the segment. They are seven in number, and appear at first sight like lofty wood-stacks, covered with a roof, being on each side composed of piles of brush-wood in bundles, through which the water is continually draining into reservoirs beneath, from which it passes in gradation to the top of the next house, and so on from house to house till it has passed the whole range, when the brine is judged sufficiently strong to be let into the boilers. The water is drawn from the wells, and thrown successively to the top of the several houses by three windmills, which act from the distance of from two to three hundred feet, by means of very long arms of timber, which, by a very simple mechanism, can be attached to or detached from the pump-work in the several houses at pleasure. When the wind fails, there is one arm communicating with a water-wheel in the Trava, of twenty-five feet in diameter, and another with a smaller wheel in the B-sta, which soon after runs into the Trava, and by these a sufficient power is procured to keep the pumps at work. When both wind and water refuse their aid, there are two horse-wheels, which afford a temporary supply to the different parts in turn, till one of the other two powerful agents is again ready to assist them. The policy of the Crown of Denmark, in carrying on still this losing concern,

cern, can hardly be justified by the reason alleged—that it prevents specie from going out of the country. On returning to our inn, we found there a pleasant well-informed old gentleman from the interior of the country, who had so much the appearance and manners of a respectable English yeoman, that we felt very well disposed to enter into conversation with him before he addressed us in our own language, and told us he had passed several months in England. He was very agreeably communicative, and we spent the evening very pleasantly together. We found our fare very good and charges reasonable, but never since I left England did I so hanker after an English fire-side. Our clothes had been repeatedly wet during the day, and it was a damp cold evening; our trunk was gone *per post* to Lubec, and we had no means either of changing or drying, except we had attempted the latter by hanging our clothes up the chimney amidst the soot and smoke. At an early hour we retired to rest, but were so cold, that we found sleeping between two feather-beds no such very great inconvenience.

In the morning, after an excellent breakfast of coffee, to which we had cream for the first time I had seen any since I left Holland, we proceeded on our journey, and passing through a shabby old brick gate, and over a bridge which bestrides a branch of the Trava, the road led us by the side of the town till we came to the place where the two streams flow together, to which it is navigable for small flat-bottomed craft. As a means of commercial intercourse it appears here a very paltry stream, and the great wharf, embanked with stone, and its enormous crane, reminded us of the great bridge at Blenheim, or some of the Duke of Richmond's fortifications. Our road, which led us frequently for a considerable distance within sight of the river, did not give us an opportunity of seeing a single boat; but we were richly repaid by some of the most charming scenery I have seen on the continent. The Trava, meandering through a small but beautiful valley, whose sloping sides are ornamented with villages, some embosomed in trees, and others seated nearer the river-side, and some again more romantically situated on the summits, makes a very circuitous course to Lubec, where it receives the Wakenitz and the Steignitz, and becomes navigable for shipping; from thence, by an equally tortuous course, it runs to Travemunde, receiving in its way the Schwartan, which

joins it not far from Lubec. It is not, however, then capable of bearing any but small ships, unless part of their lading be discharged below Travemunde-bar, over which we were told there is at most nine feet water. From Oldersloh this river runs through some of the finest land in the North of Europe, till within a few miles of its mouth, when the country becomes less and less fertile, and near Travemunde is almost a barren sand. Here, however, a watering-place is established, in opposition to Duberon on the Mecklenburg coast; and last summer the inhabitants of Lubec, Hamburg, and Altona, with a few families and individuals from more distant quarters, formed a society, in which much of the national character seemed to be laid aside, and they consoled together almost as unceremoniously as the bathers at Margate and Brighton. The bathing-place exactly resembles that in Weymouth-bay, but the machines are clumsy contrivances, and the company must go out to them in a boat, into which ladies must be carried and gentlemen scramble at the hazard of wet feet.

But to return to our tour.—After contemplating with much pleasure the exterior of the villages, and the well-cultivated land that surrounded them, as the gentle swells of the country presented them successively to our view, we took shelter from a shower in a house by the road-side.—When I entered alone at first, the woman asked me if I wanted a *snaps*, to which I answered in the affirmative, when she gave me to understand that I was very welcome to take shelter whether I had a *snaps* or not. As we were talking, her husband came in, and conducted us into a sort of parlour, which in this house, differently from the others, was beside the great door. The floor was nicely sanded, the furniture clean, and the appearance of our host and hostess indicated an industrious couple in easy circumstances. The man, first apologizing for his curiosity, desired to know where we came from, and finding that we were walking from Hamburg to Lubec by a circuitous route, which our appearance indicated that we did not do from necessity, it was easy for a novice in physiognomy to distinguish in his countenance a sort of perplexity, arising from a vain attempt to discover the *cui bono*. His wife read his difficulty, and resolved it, by observing that possibly we might find a pleasure in seeing the cultivation of the country. I mention this incident, though apparently trifling, because I found many people, infinitely this woman's superiors in oppor-

opportunities of information, who were equally at a loss with her husband to find out the motive for such a peregrination; and when we assigned our reasons for taking that route and that mode of travelling, who did not seem to be so satisfied with the solution as was the peasant above-mentioned. The ordinary road to Lubec is five English miles shorter than the course we took, and the custom is to go in a vile waggon in a day, and that to a calculating Hamburger is a sufficient reason for doubting either the veracity or the good sense of those who pretend to justify their departure from the common way by such frivolous reasons as the good woman attributed to us.

About six miles from Oldersloh, a road turns on the left to Rheinfeldt, a very charming little town, situated on two hills, which have a communication by means of a mound across the vale, on which stands an overshot-mill, very ingeniously constructed. The miller, seeing we were examining it, let each of the four wheels successively to work, and seemed very much gratified by my telling him that I was an *Engländer*, and that I had not seen an overshot-wheel better managed in my own country. The head-water is a lake which fills the valley for a considerable extent, and furnishes an abundance of excellent carp. We loitered here some time with a great deal of pleasure, and then turned over the fields to regain the road, agreeing that we had not seen any thing so English as Rheinfeldt since we had left England.

On approaching the territories of Lubec, we found the soil more and more sandy; and when we passed the out-post of the Lubbeckers, we entered a heath, which extends about a mile and a half, the other half-mile, till we entered the suburb, being rather swampy, but well manured, and the part we passed over appeared to give very good promises of an abundant crop. The suburbs of Lubec are far superior, both in situation and style of building, to those of Hamburg. They enjoy the advantage of *rus in urbe* more completely than most places I have seen; and the Trava, with its verdant meadows, which are bounded by the green slopes of the ramparts, crowned with fine trees, exhibited a very pleasing contrast to the arid plain which surrounds suburban country-houses in the environs of the sister-republic. We entered the city by the Holstein-gate, and went to the hotel called the Stadt Hamburg, the landlord of which received me as an old friend, with a degree of cordiality I could very well have dispensed with,

for he took me round the neck and kissed me very heartily.

If you find this desultory account of my ramble acceptable, I may, in a short time, send you the conclusion of it.

Lubec, April 22, 1803.

M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXXII.—SPENSER.

THIS paper is devoted to the Cambridge poets.—We begin with Spenser.

Of this master of poetical enchantment but little is known which is properly connected with Cambridge. All that can be ascertained may be collected from a short Latin account of his life and writings, edited by John Ball in 1732, and written by Theodore Bathurst, formerly Fellow of Pembroke-hall. Bathurst informs us, that Spenser was of Pembroke; that, according to the University Register, he was matriculated May 20, 1569; that he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1575, and his Master of Arts in 1576. While at Cambridge, he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Gabriel Hervey, of Trinity-hall, who was made Doctor of Laws in 1585. This acquaintance ripened into an interesting, vigorous, and lasting friendship: for Hervey was himself a man of talents and literature, a spirit of congenial feelings, and prefixed an elegant copy of verses to the *Fairy Queen*, with the signature *Hobinol*: and this is all which is certainly known of Spenser in connection with Cambridge.

Two reports concerning him have been circulated, which may, or may not, be true: One is, that, on the removal of some old boards in a room at Pembroke, several cards were found, on which were written some rude scraps of the *Fairy Queen*. It is generally allowed, that Spenser became a member of the University at the age of sixteen—that he felt at that period the sweet fit of poetry, and formed very early the design of writing his great poem.

The other report is, that he stood for a fellowship, and was set aside. His biographers, particularly Canrich, are desirous of treating this report as a mistake; but it is confirmed by tolerable authority, —Aubrey's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum—and why should it appear improbable? Poetry is a tree on which the most delicious fruit is accustomed to grow; but preferment is to be elsewhere sought: and Spenser, when he had reached the very

top of the tree—*ὄρεσαν μὲν κορυφὰς ἀνέ-
ταν ἀποπασαν*—discovered that worldly
distinctions seldom grow there. He lived
to experience, that the promise of a Queen
could be retarded by the degrading insi-
nuations of a Lord Treasurer.—“What!
(said Lord Burleigh, interrupting her Ma-
jesty’s bounty,) all this for a song!”

Cambridge was never altogether indif-
ferent to poetry: but while Spenser was
as yet only gathering a few flowers, or
feeding his flock, to use his own language,
as a shepherd’s boy, he might easily have
passed unnoticed, without any fault of his
own, and without much discredit to the
College. For, though superior genius may
feel a consciousness of its own powers, it
does not always possess the means of exhi-
biting them to the best advantage. And
amid the freaks of a juvenile fancy, of half-
formed schemes, and of inconstant resolves,
the fantastic appearances of genius,
when beginning to plume itself, and to
make trial of its strength—to distinguish
those essays, which indicate future excel-
lence, requires considerable penetration;—
more than always falls to the share of an
individual, though a scholar, or even of a
college.

Indeed, it seems most probable, that
Spenser was set aside from a fellowship,
or that he had some other reasons for pri-
vate disgust: for it is worthy of notice,
that he never once, in any of his poems,
has alluded to Cambridge; and this will
appear the more remarkable, when it is
recollected, that in his celebrated Poem he
meant to be the herald and chronicler of
the Virgin Queen;

That Goddess heav’nly bright,
Mirrour of grace, and majesty divine.

Spenser.

—that Elizabeth was very partial to this
University—and that on leaving it, as she
passed Pembroke, she poured forth an eja-
culation in Latin, expressive of a peculiar
attachment to that College.

The beautiful Poem called the Fairy
Queen is of that species of poetry that may
be called dreams or visions: nor let the
word offend the admirers of the poets.—
Thus Persius, Milton, and others, speak
of poetry in general:

*Nec in bicipiti somnasse Parnasso
Memini, ut repens poeta prodirem.*

And thus Milton in his fine Poem address-
ed to his father:

*Et quod habemus opum charta numeravimus
ista,*

*Quæ mihi sunt nullæ, nisi quas dedit aurea
Clio,*

*Quas mihi semoto somni peperere sub antro,
Et nemoris laureta sacri Parnassides umbræ.*

The descriptions in the Fairy Queen are
animated, and abound with the correctest
morality; the imagery is glowing, and
adorned with the most lively figures; the
limited stanza, the frequent allusions to an-
cient story, and the antique style, are all
appropriate and characteristic; but the fa-
ble is ill-managed, a labyrinth, half-con-
cealed in obscurity, lengthening almost as it
proceeds, and full of perplexity. Bishop
Hurd illustrates what he calls the double
sense, and what others call the germinant
sense, of prophecy, from Spenser’s Fairy
Queen, “that glorious type,” as Spenser
calls her, of Queen Elizabeth.

LXXXIII.—COWLEY.

As Spenser was the child of Chaucer,
so was Cowley, while yet a boy, an ad-
mirer of the sweet sounds, *the rural music*,
of Spenser, and very soon lisped in num-
bers himself.

Having previously received the rudi-
ments of his education at Westminster-
school, he was entered, in 1636, of Trini-
ty-college, which receives the greater part
of the youth educated in that royal foun-
dation. He took his Bachelor’s and Mas-
ter’s of Arts degree at Cambridge; but
in 1643, by order of Parliament, he was
obliged to quit it. Bishop Spratt tells us,
that his Exercises of all kinds were long
remembered in the University with ap-
plause: it does not, however, appear,
that he succeeded to a fellowship.

Cowley, amid the dissensions of those
times, continued a staunch loyalist, devout-
ly attached to the Church, and overflow-
ing with affection to *alma mater*. His
enthusiasm for the University he forcibly
expressed in an excellent Latin poem, en-
titled, *Elegia dedicatoria ad Illustrissimam
Academiam Cantabrigiensem*, which is pre-
fixed to Bishop Spratt’s edition of his po-
ems; and his sentiments on collegiate life
may be collected from his plan of a col-
lege, a Proposition for the Advancement
of Experimental Knowledge. In his elegy
he gives the rein to his Muse, and knows
not when to stop her:

*O! mihi jucundum Grantæ super omnia no-
men!*

O! penitus toto corde receptus amor!

O! pulchræ sine luxu ædes, vitæq: beatæ!

Splendida paupertas, ingenuusq: decor!

*O! chara ante alias, magnorum nomine re-
gum*

Digna domus! Trini nomine digna Dei!

Englified:

Englified :

Oh ! name by me most lov'd, to me most
fair,
Granta, which shalt my heart's full worship
share !
Oh ! mansions bright but modest, blessed
life !
Great without wealth, and generous without
strife !
Oh ! house, before all houses, dear to me,
Worthy of mighty kings, and sacred Tri-
nity.

In his Scheme of a College for Experi-
mental Philosophy, a plan which was pre-
paratory to the designs of the Royal Soci-
ety, we behold too much of a monkish
college ; nor so much generosity for the
fair-sex, as might have been expected from
so gallant a poet ; but sufficient liberality
in speculative matters towards the students
and professors : the latter were destined to
live unblest with wives, but were to be
recompenced by unrestrained and unshack-
led consciences.

“ Neither (says Cowley,) does it at all
check or interfere with any parties in state
or religion, but is indifferently to be em-
braced by all differences in religion, and
can hardly be conceived capable (as many
good institutions have done,) of degener-
ating into any thing harmful.” Bishop
Spratt, in his excellent History of the
Royal Society, speaking of what he con-
ceived to be the impracticable parts of
Cowley's model, observes, “ His purpose
in it was, like himself, full of honour and
goodness. Most of the other particulars
of his draught the Royal Society is now
putting in practice.”

The poetry of Cowley resembles a lux-
uriant vine, from which, were the exuber-
rant branches lopt off, and some superfluous
clusters taken away, what remains
would be more agreeable to the sight, and
richer to the taste. The two best-written
accounts of his life present us with two
views of his character : according to one,
he was a man without a single blemish ;
according to the other, he was a lover
without ardent passions : at all events he
was a true poet, often a representative-
poet, in which character, with his own
natural warmth, he mingles much that is
artificial :

Ille poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit.
Hor.

Cowley is justly considered as one of the
geniuses of Trinity College ; and accord-
ingly there is a bust of him in the Libra-
ry, and his portrait is in the Hall.

LXXXIV.—MILTON.

Milton, as everybody knows, was of
Christ's, and, on account of the beauty of
his person, called the Lady of the College.
In the charming delineation of Adam's
person, in *Paradise Lost*, it is supposed
that the poet had himself in view as the
original ; and that he set a full value on
his fine exterior, is evident from those im-
perfect Greek lines of his :

In effigiei ejus sculptorem.

*Αμαθει γεγραφθαι χειρι τῆνδε, μεν εἰκόνα
Φαιης ταχ' αν, προς εἶδος αυτοφύες εἰλεπων.
Ἵτη δ' εκτυπωτον ακ επιγοντες, φιλοι,
Γελατε φαυλο δυνημιμοιο λογραφη.*

Englified :

Whoe'er my native open face surveys,
Will say this piece a bungling hand betrays ;
And you, my friends, who view no likeness
here,
Must at the wretched artist's daubing jeer.

During Milton's stay at college, he com-
posed his Latin poems ; and it is difficult
to conceive a more brilliant example of
youthful talent. These are not faultless
compositions ; but they display a compre-
hensive intellect, a great compass of know-
ledge, a combining, glowing imagination,
and an accurate acquaintance with the
grace, variety, and power of numbers.—
They render what was said of Gray, very
applicable to Milton, that “ he was ne-
ver a boy.”

From the first of these poems it appears
that our poet very early entertained some
strong disgust against the university ; from
his subsequent writings, that this dis-
gust settled into an inveterate and princi-
pled dislike : and it is curious to observe
in how different a strain two poetical geni-
uses may pour forth their rhapsodies on
the same subject ; a proof, how much all
that is delightful in situation, the most vi-
vid recollections, and the strongest poeti-
cal feelings, are the creatures of associa-
tion : according to Cowley, no place so
delightful as Cambridge—no river so cal-
culated for poetic inspiration as the Cam :

*Oh ! sacri fontes, oh ! sacra vatibus umbræ !
Quas recreant avium Pieridumq; chori !*

*Oh ! Camus, Phæbo nullus quo grator am-
nis,*

Omnibus auriferis invidiosus inops. Cowley.
According to Milton, no country less
agreeable than Cambridgeshire, and no
epithet too contemptible for poor slow-
footed Camus :

*Nuda nec arva placent, umbrasq; negantia
molles,*

Quam male Phæbicolis convenit iste locus !

Milton.

Jam

Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura revifere Cam-
mum. Milton.

Stat quoq; juncos Cami remeare paludes.
Milton.

And while to Cowley Cambridge presents
nothing but *bona gaudia, doctam quietem*—
all that Milton hears is the *duri verbuma-
gistris*, the *nummur rauca scholæ*. In short,
while one laments and complains like a lo-
ver, almost to whimpering; the other
speaks like a rebellious son, almost to
contempt and contumacy. And thus do
poets disgrace as well as doctors!

Different opinions have been formed
concerning the nature of those severities,
and the extent of that academical disci-
pline, which laid the foundation of this
irreconcilable hatred. That Milton was
rusticated from college, his own words
amply declare; and what Johnson relates
as a conjecture, Dr. Warton has proved
from authorities, that he underwent the
discipline still inflicted on school boys—he
was whipped—a disgrace, this, however,
to the customs of the University in those
times, more than to the character of John
Milton.

Concerning this ignominious business,
even Johnson avows, "It may be con-
jectured, from the willingness with which
Milton has perpetuated the memory of his
exile, that its cause was such as gave him
no shame."

The Master of Trinity at this time was
Dr. Bainbridge, of whom it is recorded
that he was a rigid disciplinarian—rigid,
probably, on points for which Milton ve-
ry soon felt great dislike. Certain it is, that
he declined going into orders from scrup-
les of conscience; and it is not impro-
bable, independently of the warmth of
youth, and independently of his corporal
punishment, that he had imbibed some
principles which might incline him to re-
volt at college discipline, as being too
much connected with the Church, and
that, therefore, with him *alma mater*
stood for *mala mater*. Nothing can
exceed the hatred which he expresses,
in his *εὐχαριστίας*, of Forms of Prayer—
"those good manuals and handmaids of
devotion, (as he calls them,) the lip-work
of every prelatcal liturgist, clapt toge-
ther, and quilted out of Scripture-phrase
with as much ease, and as little need of
Christian diligence or judgment, as be-
longs to the compiling of any ordinary and
saleable piece of English Divinity that the
shops value;" and much to the same pur-
pose, though pointed with more satire,
may be seen in his Remarks on Prelacy.

From his Treatise also on Education,
and other of his writings, it appears, that
his sentiments concerning Universities
strongly resembled those of Dr. William
Dell, already mentioned. A disciplina-
rian, then, so tenacious as Dr. Bainbridge,
and a high spirited young poet like Mil-
ton, might easily come in opposition, and
the collision turn out to the disadvantage
of the poet.

But without precisely settling this point,
it may be asserted, that the tenor of Mil-
ton's poetical as well as of prose writings
demonstrate, that from his early years he had
imbibed those sentiments which absorbed
his future contemplations; that his poli-
tical opinions bear the stamp of strength-
ened principle, and all the solidity of sys-
tem, adorned with the sweetest flowers of
poetry and the boldest figures of elo-
quence, unfavourable to the present consti-
tution of our Universities, and at variance
with Presbytery, as well as Episcopacy:
For Presbyter was but old Priest wrote large.

Milton.

But notwithstanding this hostility of
John Milton's, members of both univer-
sities, and prelates and priests of all par-
ties, have vied with each other in extolling
the author of *Paradise Lost*; and smitten,
it may be supposed, with the sacredness
of the subject, have even criticised it
with a superstitious timidity. The re-
marks of Dr. Johnson on Milton's poeti-
cal works possess much strong and sterling
criticism, with a considerable portion of mi-
serable alloy. Milton's political sentiments,
whether right or wrong, as unfolded in
his prose works, display a sternness of
principle which defies the sarcasm of John-
son, and exceeded his comprehension.

There are in Trinity College Libra-
ry, two copies of a letter addressed to a
friend, who wished Milton to take orders—
and some of his juvenile poems—in his
own hand-writing. But on these, remarks
have been so often made, that nothing
remains to be added. Bishops Newton
and Pearce have justly remarked, from the
rough draughts of the *dramatis personæ* in
those MSS, that Milton originally intend-
ed the *Paradise Lost* as a play.

Milton's smaller poems, including his
Latin, have found an ingenious critic in
Dr. Warton; his two or three Greek po-
ems, a judicious censor in Dr. Charles
Burney. But we have wandered from
Cambridge.—

LXXXV.—DRYDEN.

It is worthy of remark, that few of
those who afterwards have become emi-
nent

ment as poets, obtained much reputation or distinction in their literary course, while young men in the University; whether it has proceeded from their being under the influence of fancy, self-willed, and ungovernable; choosing rather to be the directors of their own studies, than to be subjected to the judgment of others; absorbed in a kind of literary sensuality, and indifferent about its *douceurs* and honours, — too often the *ne plus ultra* of academical ambition — or whether they have been too desultory for systematic studies, and too lively for inordinate application; — whatever may have been the cause, let others determine.

Of this unfortunate number was John Dryden, a great poet unquestionably: Mr. Malone, who has given such a minute account of his life, remarks, that his name is not to be found in any of the Cambridge verses composed in his time on public occasions, and that he did not obtain a fellowship in his college. There was a general collection of poems put forth by the University on the peace in 1654. John Dryden's name does not appear in this collection, though several contributors to it were of Trinity-college.

The only notice of Dryden, while an undergraduate, is the following order, made about two years after his admission:

"July 19, 1652. Agreed, then, that Dryden be put out of Com'ons, for a fortnight at least, and that he goe not out of the Colleg during the time aforesaid, excepting to sermons, without exprefs leave from the Master or Vice-Master, and that at the end of the fortnight he read a confession of his crime in the hall at the dinner-time, at the three . . . fellows-table."

"His crime was, his disobedience to the Vice-Master, and his contumacy in taking his punishment inflicted by him."

Dryden, however, appears to have been fond of a college-life, as being particularly favourable to the habits of a student; and he resided seven years in all at Cambridge. But whether his Muse was sulky during his continuance, or his mind too much occupied in study to woo her, he does not appear to have handed her forth to public admiration during his stay, nor to have composed any tender *Valetés* at his departure. He left Cambridge in 1657, settled then in London as an author, and became one of the greatest literary adventurers that ever visited the metropolis.

A writer of such varied powers, of such diversified pursuits, and of such numerous excellencies, it would be in vain to at-

tempt to discriminate in two or three lines. Dr. Johnson considered Dryden as the father of English criticism, and has given a life of him, so elaborate, discriminating, and judicious, that, as a critical work, it is allowed by his greatest admirers to be the best of his Lives. The inaccuracies respecting the early part of Dryden's life, which accompany that and other accounts, have been set right, and the defects supplied, as well as they could be, by Mr. Malone. Of Dryden, as of Cowley, there are a bust and portrait in Trinity-college.

LXXXVI.—WALLER.

This gentleman was born to something more substantial than poetry—an ample patrimony—and is said to have manifested a greater desire to increase it, than is to be always found in a man of genius: he was a Member of Parliament, and is reported to have possessed an ease and eloquence in speaking, which Prior and Addison could never obtain: he was a politician, but shifted sides so often, that all parties agreed to call him a mere courtier: at all events he was an elegant poet, and had a happy knack at a compliment. He was educated at Eton-school, and removed thence to King's, to which Eton is a kind of nursery.

LXXXVII.—PRIOR.

This lively, facetious writer was of St. John's, where he was entered in 1682; he took his Bachelor's and Master's degree at the regular time, and distinguished himself probably in the University; so at least may be concluded from one of his poems, as well as from his succeeding to a fellowship, and from the ready, approved manner, in which he fulfilled an important public station, on his leaving college. It is singular, that Dr. Johnson should have omitted to mention the circumstance of Prior's having obtained a fellowship; for he was the first of our more eminent poets who gained that honour.

Prior was the fellow-collegian and friend of Thomas Baker, the antiquary. Mr. Robert Robinson, in his Notes on Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, says, that Dr. Goddard, late master of Clare-hall, who well knew Baker, informed him, that when Baker was ejected from his fellowship, for refusing to take the oath required at the Revolution, Mr. Prior generously gave him the profits of his fellowship: and on Dr. Goddard's authority it is so recorded in the Biographia Britannica. This may or may not be

be true. Prior was generous, engaged in a public employment, and was affluent, at the time, at least for a poet: Baker, though of an independent spirit, was humble and modest, and possessed but a small annuity. Mr. Masters, in his *Life of Baker*, seems to think there was no foundation for this report.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE clergyman's manifesto on the church-door in Essex, given in your last Magazine, will naturally occasion a variety of comments. A transaction in Huntingdonshire, on the subject of a grave stone, will be attended with more serious consequences, and the probable result excites the curiosity of a very extensive neighbourhood. In the church-yard of Fen Stanton, is an upright grave-stone, on the right hand of the walk leading from the church yard gate to the south door of the church. It has been there about six years, and, from its size and the inscription, attracts the attention of strangers, who are frequently seen taking a copy of it. The stone is quite plain, and the inscription is as follows:

JOHN CURWEN,

Descended from the ancient family of that name, in Cumberland, was born at Weldon, in Northamptonshire, April 3d. 1746—was appointed minister of the Baptist Congregation in this place, on June 3d. 1774—opened a place for the worship of One God in one Person, in the year 1789—died on March 10, 1797. In him a disconsolate widow and four children lost a kind husband and tender father—the village a useful schoolmaster—the Christians of his persuasion a pious and exemplary teacher—and his friends of every persuasion a man, whom they esteemed and loved for his zeal for truth, for his resignation under very trying circumstances to the will of God, for his cheerful disposition, for his goodness to every person in need of his advice or assistance.

From the year 1789, his faith was derived intirely from the Bible, and he bowed to no human authority but that of Christ, dying in full hopes to be in due time called again into being by his Saviour, and to be made partaker of his glory in the life to come.

Sidney,

Godmanchester, fecit.

As the deceased was generally beloved in his neighbourhood, no exception was made to this record of his life and opinions, till within the last two months, when the vicar of the parish, Mr. Bourdillon, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge,

called upon the widow, and requested her to remove the grave-stone out of the church-yard, threatening in case of non-compliance to present the inscription in form to the bishop. The widow was greatly distressed by both the request and the threat, but she absolutely refused to offer such an indignity to her husband's remains. It was expected that the presentment would have been made at the last visitation of the bishop of Lincoln, to whom as diocesan the complaint must be made. Whether it has been preferred or not, I do not know: but the resort to the tomb is increased by the Vicar's conduct, and the opinions of the deceased have become a more general topic of conversation than at any period during his ministry.

July 12, 1803.

CRELLIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not be improper to add to the communication, which Mr. Palmer has made concerning Mr. Reyner, inserted in your instructive Miscellany, for July, that, besides the volume of sermons of that amiable and respectable person, which Dr. Lardner edited, there came from the press another set of his posthumous discourses in 1748, intitled "The Knowledge of Christ and Him Crucified explained, and improved, in five Sermons, preached in Tucker-street, Bristol." These compositions of Mr. Reyner are marked by perspicuity, exactness and clearness of arrangement, and compass of thought, in the discussion of a subject, often considered in a very partial view.

It is surprising that the diligent and accurate author of the "Nonconformist's Memorial" should not have observed the notice taken of Mr. Reyner's Sermons, in the Memoirs of Dr. Lardner, by Dr. Kippis. He will, on looking again into that entertaining and interesting biographical piece, find an express and emphatical mention of them in page 36, with this testimony to their memory. "If I am not mistaken in my recollection," says Dr. Kippis, "Mr. Reyner's discourses are of that plain and practical nature, which renders them excellently adapted to the use of common Christians."

Your readers, at least many of them, will not regret, however, Mr. Palmer's oversight, as it has given occasion for supplying a literary and biographical *marceau*, worth preserving in your Repository.

I am, Sir,

Taunton,

July 10, 1803.

Your constant Reader,
J. TOULMIN.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MR. JOHN MAVOR,* of WADHAM COLLEGE; with a present of some VIDONIA.

TO you, whose frolic spirit on the wing
Of glowing youth spontaneously can fly,
To youth and nature's never-failing spring,
Where all the stores of youth and nature lie:

To you, my friend, who, blest in classic lore,
—An early moralist, and youthful sage—
Who, from a rich and variegated store,
Can draw life's nectar, mellowed many an age:

What is the envied Cape, the proud Tokay,
Th' o'erflowing goblet, or the mant'ling bowl,

That makes the dull so wise, the fool so gay?
What can they give to such a buoyant soul?

Nor wit, nor wisdom, can they all impart,
Nor native passion, nor ingenuous truth;
These—the rich vintage of a fervid heart—
Gush in full tides of nature and of youth.

Yet still accept the humble gift I send,
Friendship's "the wine of life" when
sound and true,

—As sings the † awful bard, to whom I bend,
And such the friendship that I feel for you.

S. T. PRATT.

TO MR. GEORGE DYER. ‡

HOW shall so mere a versifier
Attempt to rhyme to Poet Dyer?

It is a bold presumptuous thing;
Yet, I must either say or sing.

For, if the dilatory bard
Will not at all my prose regard,
E'en must I try, tho' it prove worse,
If equally he'll slight my verse.

Where art thou, visionary man,
What airy castle dost thou plan?
Still dost thou roam those banks along,
That erst inspir'd thy dulcet song,
Where too, sublime and serious Gray
Was wont to sing, was wont to stray?
And he, be filial & praise allow'd,
Whose hallow'd strain successful flow'd!
Say, dost thou muse some waking dream,
Along Cam's smooth and classic stream?
Whether or no its stream runs clearly,
I know not, I avow sincerely;

* Eldest son of the well-known ingenious Dr. Mavor.

† Young.

‡ Mr. Dyer had been absent from his lodging several months, and had not, it seems, received this lady's letter and commission. That circumstance gives rise to the following poetical expostulation.

& Mrs. Le Noir is daughter of Mr. Christopher Smart, the poet, formerly fellow of Pembroke-hall.

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Yet, truly, it appears to me,
To have Lethean quality;—
Perhaps of it you make your tea;
Or with it mix your port—for sure
No poet drinks his water pure;
A wight train'd up in British college,
If he imbibes no other knowledge,
Will not for inspiration seek
In any water that is weak;
But, profiting, as sure he ought,
From what is practis'd, if not taught,
Will still retain, as one may say,
A sort of hydrophobia.

The Heliconian fount sublime
Flows marvellously well in rhyme;
But how the feeble verse will flow,
That has no better source, we know.

But, to return, Sir, to th' occasion—
Where are you?—This is all digression.—
Are you immerg'd, as black as Styx,
In city smog and politics,
Pent in that town of noise and porter,
Far from the Muse and those that court her?
With no booksellers do you dine,
Gentlemen-ushers to the Nine,
Nor call, as once I thought you wou'd,
On Johnson, Longman, Phillips, Hood?
Have you my cause and me forsook?
What of my book, my book, my book?—

Jesting apart, where'er this greets you,
Healthy and prosp'rous may it meet you!

Reading,
April 22, 1803.

E. A. LE NOIR.

HERO AND LEANDER,

A BALLAD, FROM SCHILLER.

SEE yonder airy turrets rise
On either strand, and mock the skies,
And catch the golden gleam of day;
Where hoary Hellespontus swells,
As through the rocky Dardanells

He proudly works his foamy way.
And mark the storm whose fury tore
Old Asia from Europa's shore;
Yet Love, undaunted, dares to brave
The terrors of the madd'ning wave.

To Hero's eyes Leander bow'd,
Her cheek with yielding blushes glow'd,
And Cupid smil'd and blest'd the pair.

The maid in grace with Hebe vy'd,
The youth, of all the swains the pride,

That gayly urg'd the Sylvan war.
But soon parental hate destroys
The tender blossoms of their joys;
And love's soft accents cease to flow,
And rapture yields to lonely woe.

And now from Sestos' gloomy tow'r,
That echoes to the surge's roar,
And high o'erhangs the briny flood,

The maid, in silent anguish lost,
Surveys Abydos' shelvy coast—
Her lov'd Leander's sad abode.

T

No

No friendly bridge, alas! was there,
To bear him to the weeping fair;
No gliding bark her eyes survey—
Yet vent'rous Love explores the way.

The Cretan bower's entangled maze
Dædalian art in vain shall raise;—

Inventive Love detects the clue:
The monster's savage rage he quells,
The fire-exhaling steer repels,

And yokes him to the peaceful plough.
Nor Styx, that ninefold winds his way,
The God's resistless course can stay;
Tho' Hell's dire forms around him glide,
Yet Love redeems the Thracian bride.

Leander too, whose looks impart
The tender griefs that rend his heart,
With new-born ardour Love supplies.
When day-light pales its fervid ray,
His glowing bosom cleaves the spray,

And through the dashing surge he hies.
He shoots athwart the liquid plain,
And pants the friendly shore to gain,
Where high upon the darksome tow'r
The flambeau cheers the lonely hour.

Now blest with beauty's fondest smile,
The youth forgets his recent toil,
And ev'ry pang he felt before:
Love's sweet reward the hour employs;
He revels in celestial joys,

For him alone reserv'd in store—
Till morn obtrusive 'gins to beam,
And chase the lover's blissful dream.
Hard task! her snowy arms to leave,
And tempt again the stormy wave!

Thus thrice ten times had Phæbus' ray
Unbarr'd the orient gates of day,
And wing'd with joy each moment flew,
In sweetest joys of stolen love,
As Jove himself might sigh to prove,

For ever young, and ever new!
Nor bliss sincere shall mortals know,
Whose bosom escapes the shafts of woe;
Through ill we ev'ry good attain,
And love rewards an age of pain!

Bright Hesper and Aurora rise
Alternate in the vaulted skies,
Nor yet perceiv'd the happy pair
That Autumn thinn'd the bow'ry shade;
Nor dreamt that brumal blasts invade
And chill, and nip the fading year.
But still with secret joy they trace
Each waning day's contrasted space;
And blest the Gods with fond delight,
That longer grew each welcome night.

Already now had night and day
Held o'er the world an equal sway,
When, pensive from the castle's wall,
The lonely maid, with anxious eye,
Beheld the sun descend the sky,
And haste on Thetis' lap to fall.
Each ruder wind was hush'd to sleep,
Unruffled lay the glassy deep,
And all its smooth expanse confess'd
The purpled glories of the west.

Gay shoals of wanton dolphins ride,
Disporting on the crystal tide,
And glitter to the setting ray;
While, rising from their dark abodes,
A varied train of wat'ry Gods

Emerge, and grace departing day.
Nor other eyes than their's attest
The story of the nightly guest;
And none the am'rous theft reveal'd,
For Hecate every mouth had seal'd.

She gaz'd, and hail'd the placid flood,
And thus address'd the guardian god,
With accent bland and tearful eye:—
"Propitious pow'r, canst thou beguile?
Shall ruin lurk in Nature's smile?—

Ah, no! avaunt the impious lie!
But man shall play the traitor's part,
And anger steel a parent's heart;
Yet thou art kind, and deign'st to prove
The refuge of despairing Love!

"Within these dreary walls entomb'd,
How sad each ling'ring day had gloom'd,
What anguish mark'd the darken'd hour;
Had not thy kindly wave convey'd,
Without a bark or bridge's aid,

The lover to the lonesome tow'r?
Tremendous is thy deep abode,
And dire the fury of the flood;
Yet Love's soft vows could still prevail,
And courage mock the rising gale.

"For thou the pow'r of Love hast known,
And bow'd before his potent throne,
When Helle caught thy fond survey;
What time the golden ram convey'd
Across thy wave the timid maid,

In pride of beauty's brightest day.
A willing captive to her charms,
Thou heldst her in thy eager arms,
And drew'st her 'neath the liquid plain,
To grace and blest thy hidden reign.

"And now, immortal at thy side,
Still blooms the beauteous captur'd bride,
And lifts as hapless lovers wail;
She fills the spirit of the flood,
And smooths the sailor's trackless road,
And gently swells his gliding sail;
Auspicious Helle! goddess fair!
Regard thy suppliant's tender pray'r!
Avert each danger of the sea!
And speed Leander's well-known way."

She spoke, when lo! the alter'd sky
Already told the tempest nigh:

And now she fixt, with trembling hand,
The friendly torch, whose glimm'ring ray
Should point the lover's stormy way,

And guide him to the welcome strand.
The surgy din still louder grows,
The gale with wilder fury blows,
The stars forsake th' ethereal dome,
And Nature shudders at the gloom.

Dun night assumes her dreary reign,
And adds new terrors to the scene,
And ev'ry cloud pours out its store;
The loosen'd winds with fury sweep
The ruffled bosom of the deep,

And lightnings glare, and thunders roar.

The

The storm now lifts the raging wave,
Now bares old ocean's inmost cave;
Nor Hell's grim jaws more horrors breathe,
Than mark the yawning gulf beneath.

"Ah, me!" (the wretched mourner cries,
And lifts to Heaven her streaming eyes;)

"How rash the boons that mortals crave!
Ah, should the gods have heard my pray'r,
And should Leander's luckless star

Have urg'd him on the faithless wave;
Each wary bird that haunts the flood
Now homewards plies its airy road;
Each lab'ring vessel speeds its way,
And hastens to the sheltering bay.

"And, ah! too sure, the youth, unscar'd,
Still dares the path so often dar'd;

Still yields to Love's impatient sway;
For, as he left this conscious tow'r,
He swore by ev'ry sacred pow'r—

And death alone obstructs his way.
And now his vig'rous arm in vain
Repels the fury of the main;
He breasts in vain the dashing wave,
And finds, alas! a wat'ry grave.

"Invidious pow'r, thy placid mien
Was meant thy fell intent to screen;
Not glossy mirror shone so gay.

Thy waves in false repose were laid,
Till, on thy smiling surface sped,
Leander urg'd his vent'rous way;
And now, upon thy bosom toss'd,
Ere half the stormy flood be cross'd,
Thou whelm'st him in thy ruthless deep,
And leav'st despairing love to weep!"

And still the storm's increasing roar
Resounds from either rocky shore,
And each rude billow braves the sky.

The oak-ribb'd bark contends in vain
To stem the fury of the main;
No aid the pilot's arts supply.
And lo! the torch, whose wonted light
So oft had cheer'd the lover's night,
Now quench'd, withdraws its friendly ray,
And horror holds unbounded sway.

To Venus now the hapless fair
Prefers the vow of soft despair,
And calls her pitying aid divine;
To ev'ry Wind a victim vows,
A wanton steer, whose stately brows
With golden horns resplendent shine.
Each goddess of the dark profound,
Each pow'r on high Olympus crown'd,

The wretched suppliant assails,
To quell the fury of the gales.

"And thou, divinest Leucothe,
Whom oft, upon the shoreless sea,
The storm-beat mariner implores;
Who oft, propitious to his pray'r,
Hast smooth'd the wave and still'd the air,
O hear me from thy coral bow'rs!
And bear my love thy sacred veil,
Whose power can sooth the angry gale,
Each terror of the deep can charm,
And nerve the swimmer's slacken'd arm."

And straight the wild winds softer blow,
And fair Aurora's ruddy glow

Again proclaims the new-born day.

The sea resumes its wonted bed,
Each blast in still repose is laid,
And morning smiles, and all is gay.

Soft roll the lucid waves along,
And gently break the rocks among;
In playful lapse the strand explore,
And waft a pallid corse to shore.

'Tis he, who still his promise keeps,
Tho' wrapt in Death's cold arms he sleeps;
And quick the well-known form she view'd.

Nor one sad plaint escap'd the fair,
Nor dimm'd her eye one single tear,
But lost in torpid woe she stood.

And now the fatal deep she eyes,
Now gazes on the vaulted skies;
And now her kindling cheeks declare
The transient flush of wild despair.

"Ye Gods! (she cries) I own your sway;
Your dreaded might ye thus display!

Nor vows nor tears shall mercy find!
In youth's soft prime my course is sped;
Yet many a flow'r my path has spread,
And sweet the lot that fate assign'd.
While living, to thy pow'r divine,
These hands, O Venus, deck'd thy shrine;
Thy willing victim now I prove,
The victim of almighty Love."

She spoke, and lo! the madd'ning fair,
Her robes all flutt'ring in the air,

Plung'd headlong in the closing wave:
The wave each hallow'd corse sustains;
And, rising from his deep domains,

The God himself supplies their grave.
And now, exulting in his prey,
He gladsome speeds his eddying way,
And thriftless from his urn he pours
His clear and never-ceasing stores.

Berlin, July, 1803.

B. HERESFORD.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the late MR. JACKSON, of
EXETER, communicated by DR. BUSBY.

THE musical world has lately sus-
tained a considerable loss in the
death of the late Mr. William Jackson,

of Exeter; a gentleman long and justly
admired, not only for his high professional
merits, but for his various useful and or-
namental acquirements, companionable
qualifications, and truly amiable charac-
ter. Judging that such particulars of this

gentleman's life as came within my knowledge, accompanied with a few critical remarks on the style and merits of his compositions, might be acceptable to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine, I have seized a leisure hour to commit them to paper, and trust they will not be deemed unworthy a place in that useful and widely-circulating miscellany.

Mr. William Jackson was born at Exeter in May, 1730. His father, an eminent grocer in that place, and master of the city-workhouse, gave him a liberal education, with a view to one of the learned professions; but the youth soon discovering a particular genius for the harmonic science, he was induced to indulge the bent of nature; and placed him under the tuition of Mr. Travers, organist of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter, with whom he remained two years. Mr. Jackson, after leaving Mr. Travers of Exeter, went to London, where about the year 1748, he became a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Travers, author of "Haste my Nannette," and other much-admired two and three-part songs; and at that time organist of the King's Chapel, and St. Paul's Covent-garden.—Under this master he studied two years, after which he returned to his native city, where he for many years practised as a composer, performer and teacher, with considerable profit and reputation.

His compositions, chiefly vocal, were numerous, and of such singular merit as in private to command the most flattering approbation of the best judges, both in the country and the metropolis, and to quickly elevate him to a respectable rank in his profession. Indeed they, for the most part, exhibited a chasteness of conception, ingenuity of construction, and truth of expression, which not only evinced much native genius, but a taste and knowledge of the higher principles of harmony that could only result from great acuteness of observation, and close and elaborate study.

In London, his superior talents would not only quickly have ensured him some of those parochial settlements which are daily becoming vacant; but the conduct of public concerts, theatrical composition, and other provinces of professional practice, unknown at a distance from the capital, would have called his abilities into constant exercise, and have accelerated his progress both in wealth and fame. But fixed in Exeter, cut off from these opportunities of advancement, his pecuniary reward, tho' far from scanty, could not keep pace with his growing repute;

and notwithstanding his great and acknowledged merit, he did not obtain any settled benefice until Michaelmas 1777, when he succeeded Mr. Richard Langdon, as sub-chantor, organist, lay-vicar, and master of the choristers, in the cathedral of Exeter.

In the year 1755 Mr. Jackson's fine talents in musical composition first became known to the public.—About that time, after amusing his friends with a variety of ingenious literary productions in prose and verse; and giving proofs, by many excellent specimens in landscape-painting of a real genius for that art; he printed a book of twelve songs, of which "The Heavy Hours are almost past,"—"Ah why must Words my Flame reveal,"—" 'Twas when the Seas were roaring,"—and—"Ianthe the lovely, the Joy of her Swain,"—were so simple, yet elegant, and so original and striking as to speedily become popular, and at once give him a station among the first English composers of that day. These were followed by six accompanied sonatas for the harpsichord, in which perhaps his genius did not display itself with equal advantage; but his third work, consisting of six three-part elegies, preceded by an *Invocation*, gave such evidence of taste, feeling, and judgment, as to establish his reputation as a vocal composer. His next publication was a second collection of 12 songs of which "Go gentle Gales,"—"Let me approach my sleeping Love,"—and "With Delia ever could I stray," long delighted every cultivated ear; and justly added to the fame he had already so well earned. Mr. Jackson's fourth appeal to the public opinion was in an Anthem selected from the Psalms, and Pope's celebrated Ode of a dying Christian to his Soul; the Preface to which he concludes by saying, that both in the Anthem and Ode, he has aimed more at *style* than composition: and that "there is intended to be *contrivance* enough to *engage* without *perplexing* the attention." The fact, however, is, that the style is poor, the contrivance stiff, if not bald, and the expression, especially in the ode, cold and weak. This work was succeeded by a book of twelve hymns in three parts, with adaptations for a single voice, in the preface to which are some very judicious and useful hints respecting the proper style of this species of church composition; but it is easier to point out than to perform, to judge than to execute; and Mr. Jackson, we must say, after allowing much praise to his work, has not uniformly given to his hymns

hymns that "*rational and expressive music*," he so earnestly recommends. But prefatory strictures are dangerous; even Dryden's *examples* cannot always stand the test of his own *precepts*. Mr. Jackson's next publication, consisting of a third collection of songs, though distinguished by many of the attractions peculiar to his compositions, did not present that aggregate of excellence which characterized his former collections; nor was any single air calculated so far to fascinate the common ear as to become popular. His eighth and greatest work was an Ode to Fancy, the words from Warton. In this production he has necessarily adopted a kind of oratorical style, which, with all his merit in the lighter kinds of composition, was, it is evident, beyond his compass. Dignity of expression, majesty of movement, bold contrivance and grand construction, are all indispensable to the great Ode; and these were not among the general characteristics of Mr. Jackson's style, consequently he has not always reached the sentiments of the poet, nor given to the whole that force and importance of effect expected from this higher species of composition: The eight sonatas for the harpsichord by which this work was succeeded, were written with much taste and spirit, and possessed many passages which, at that time, were perfectly new. His *opera* nine, consisted of twelve canzonets for two voices; the first of which is his charming and so justly admired composition "Time has not thinned my flowing Hair," and which is also enriched with his two beautiful duetts, "From the Plains, from the Woodlands and Groves," and "Ah! where does my Phillida stray." To these were afterwards added six quartetts, consisting of harmonizations of old favorite airs, chiefly taken from Dr. Arne; in the disposition of the *parts* of which he has displayed much ingenuity and knowledge in effect; a collection of twelve canzonets for two voices, in which will be found that elegant and sweetly-affecting duett, "Love in thine Eyes for ever plays;" two operas comprizing much tasteful and expressive music, and a book of epigrams.

But the catalogue of his musical productions would be very incomplete without naming his manuscript services and anthems, which have been repeatedly performed, at Exeter cathedral, to the delight of all who have heard them. These indeed, rank among the best of his works; Every real judge must confess that the

inspiration of the *Poet and Musician* are in perfect union; and that the connection is productive of an effect the most solemn and devotional. A piece called the "Fairy Fantasies," Milton's "May Morning," "Lycidas," an elegy, and other vocal works of Mr. Jackson's in manuscript, are spoken of with such high commendation, that it is to be hoped they will ere long find their way to the public ear; and add to that praise which every real judge of fine composition cannot but allow him.

In the year 1782, Mr. Jackson appeared as a literary author, when he published in two volumes, small octavo, his "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," forming a miscellaneous collection on literature and science, replete with useful information, and elegant and classical in their diction. On poetry, music, and painting, his opinions are frequently singular, yet generally just in themselves, as well as clearly and neatly conveyed. On some subjects, however, he entertained peculiar ideas; particularly in the instance of *spontaneous generation*; a long-exploded notion which he attempted to illustrate and revive. His opinion on this subject, however erroneous in the judgment of others, is boldly given and forcibly maintained; and merits the attentive perusal of those who value argument above declamation, and are amused with ingenious deductions drawn from problematical premises. These letters procured the author much credit as a literary character. In the year 1795, when they had been out of print several years, he published a new edition of them in one volume, octavo, with several additions and corrections.

About 12 years since he put to press a pamphlet "On the present State of Music in London," containing many judicious and valuable remarks, and of which a second edition was soon called for.

In the year 1798, Mr. Jackson added another volume to his Letters, under the title of "The Four Ages; with Essays on various Subjects." In this work he considers the four mythological ages as descriptive of so many distinct periods of the world, but in a different order from that in which the poets have placed them. Among the essays there is a most curious and entertaining one, on the character of Gainsborough, the painter. But how far the publication of the anecdotes given of that great artist, come within the pale of that confidential friendship supposed to have

have subsisted between the parties, those will best determine who consult the secret feelings of generosity and honor.

In the year 1792, a literary society was instituted at the Globe inn, Fore-street, Exeter; of which the first members were Dr. Downman, president; Mr. Polwhele, author of "The History of Devonshire;" Mr. Jackson; the Rev. Mr. Swete, of Oxton; Mr. Hole, author of an "Essay on the Arabian Night's Entertainments;" Mr. Sheldon, the anatomist; and other ingenious gentlemen, resident in Exeter, or its environs. Each produced in his turn an essay in prose or verse, on some useful subject, to be read at the regular meeting of the society. An octavo volume of these pieces was printed in 1796, reflecting great honor on the talents of which this laudable institution was composed.

Mr. Jackson's literary productions not only possess the advantage of a chaste, correct, and even elegant style, but contain a substance and spirit that will not let the reader slumber over his pages, nor lay his volumes by without wishing to recur to them often, and receiving at each review a new and lively pleasure.

His time was devoted to music, painting and literature; and it is difficult to say which of the three had the greatest share of his attention. But that his music derived much aid from his literary judgment will be universally allowed. Indeed the taste he constantly manifested in the selection of his words forms an elegant and distinguishing trait in his professional character. The native ease of Shenstone, and the tender sentiment of Hammond furnished many of his subjects; and the address with which he has reduced the heroic lines of the latter to lyric measure is a merit that ought not to be omitted, when we are collecting, the evidences of his ingenuity.

The subjects on which he chiefly delighted to employ his *pencil* were those of landscapes; in the colouring of which he was particularly strong and bold. Morning and evening were his favourite seasons; because in the scenery of these he could indulge his love of *partial* lights, and striking effects: his cattle were well-drawn, and the disposition of his figures was judicious and happy: but his pictures on the whole had more of *effect* than *finish*, and rather displayed a clear, masterly mind, than the refined touches of an elaborate hand.

His music, taken in the aggregate, speaks great justness of conception, much

beauty and novelty of idea, considerable powers of expression, a resource in combination and adjustment ranking far above mediocrity, and a matured judgment in general effect. But his melodies are not *always* free from that mechanical quaintness and rustic inelegance, which, perhaps, only an almost constant residence in the metropolis can wholly surmount; nor are his accompaniments of that artificial and delicate texture, which gives new grace to the air; perpetually embellishing that beauty it ought never to conceal, and occasionally varying from, without deserting, the subject. His basses are not unfrequently chosen with but little art or design, and his elegies and choral *scores* sometimes betray a want of facility in the interior disposition of the harmony; as well as embarrassment in answering the *points*.

When playing on the organ or harpsichord, he seemed lost to every thing around him. His performance was full, correct, and impassioned; and he had too just a taste, and was too much a devotee to the good old school, ever to destroy a single resident beauty in a composition, for the sake of unnecessary and surreptitious embellishment.

Mr. Jackson, early in life, married Miss Bartlett, a lady of Exeter, who still resides in that city, and by whom he has had several children. Three of them, two sons and a daughter, are now living. The elder of the sons went to India, and returned with a competent fortune, which he intended to enjoy in his native city, in the bosom of his family; but the appointment of an embassy to the court of Peking called him from his retirement into actual service; he accompanied Lord Macartney on that remarkable mission, and since his return has resided near Exeter. The other son was employed for some time at Turin, as secretary of legation at that court, and was *chargé d'affaires*, at Paris, after the peace.

In temper Mr. Jackson was precisely what he appears in his writings; pleasant, social, communicative, dryly facetious, and abounding in useful and judicious remarks and entertaining anecdotes. His manner was modest; and in his conversation he never even glanced at his own works. His reading was extensive; and he himself was most ingenuous in confessing his obligations to those authors from whom he drew his knowledge; but so affluent was he in original ideas, and so easy and pleasant in his manner of delivering them, that he never was more entertaining,

ing, or appeared in a fairer light, than when he shone by the unborrowed rays of his own imagination.

He had a very select acquaintance; and was highly respected by all the first people in Exeter and its vicinity.

His aspect when he was alone in the street appeared somewhat lowering and unsocial; but this was merely the result of studious habits, which so far gained upon him as to prevent his even noticing passing objects of any kind. His figure

was tall, and latterly so debilitated as to cause him to stoop very much. He long laboured under the affliction of a severe asthma, which at length terminated the life of an useful and highly ornamental member of society, and deprived a sublime science of a professor whose merits will be acknowledged while real taste exists, and long continue to cast a lustre on the intellectual character of his country.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CROYLAND ABBEY.

IN Lent 1460, King Henry VI. went to Croyland Abbey, to pay his devotions to St. Guthlac, where he staid three days and three nights; and was so satisfied with the behaviour of the monks that he desired to be admitted into their fraternity.

DR. CROKE.

In a Harleian manuscript in the British Museum, No. 416, article 2, is an original letter from Dr. Croke to King Henry the Eighth, dated at Venice, An. 1529, or 1530, 23 Oct. concerning the prevarication of certain Friars of the university of Padua, who had taken his Majesty's money for their subscription, as disallowing his marriage with Queen Catherine, and are now altogether for it.

MUSIC.

The earlier writers on music, and even Kircher a modern, have, in their division of it, distinguished it into mundane, humane, and political; and Cicero de Repub. l. ii. says that what in music is termed harmony, is in the government of a city called Concord; of the latter of these distinctions it may be observed, that Shakespeare has shewn himself not a little fond of it; as in Henry V. Act i. sc. 2.

For government, though high and low and lower

Put into parts, doth keep in one consent,
Congruing in a full and natural close
Like music.

And again in Troilus and Cressida, Act i. sc. 3.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows.

The same fanciful notion seems also alluded to by Milton.

orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Par. Lost. B. v. l. 792.

It may be thought not unworthy of remark that in the passage first cited as well as in Mr. Pope's Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, the word *consent* is mistaken for *concert*, from the Latin *concertus*, a concert of music.

BOTANY.

The progress of botanical knowledge has very probably been much retarded by the neglect of which its first reformers in England were guilty. After they had formed scientific names, they forgot to preserve the old and provincial terms. Many of these are undoubtedly recoverable in a great degree by a reference to the Anglo Saxon herbals, to Skinner's Lexicon, and other authorities of a similar kind; and would be more extensive than a superficial view may probably suggest.

INTRODUCTION OF GLASS.

This serviceably beautiful material, though applied about the twelfth century to the decoration of churches, was not very commonly used in dwelling-houses till the century before the last. The windows of the middle ages were of lattice, either formed of wicker, or fine rifts of oak, in chequer-wise. In the description of England prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, crystal and even beryle we are told was sometimes used by our princes and nobility; of which last a particular example then existed in the windows of Sudley Castle. But in regard to glass, even after it began to be used in windows, it was still preserved with great care as a precious rarity. The survey of Alnewick Castle, Northumberland, 1567, recommends that for fear of injury, during the absence of the owner, the glass of the windows should be taken down and laid up in safety, as its decay was *costly and chargeable to be repayed*. And even Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 53, when he gives a representation of a common Cornish house, acknowledges

acknowledges that glass windows there were but of late introduction. He wrote his Survey in the last year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The Cornish houses then seemed to be on the same stile and footing with the modern Scotch hovels, without chimneys or windows: the smoke went out at a hole in the roof, or at the door.

MR. GRAY.

At the time the life of Mr. Gray was first published, the late Lord Orford sent the following remarks in a letter to a friend, dated April 25, 1775. They have never heretofore appeared in print.

"You are too candid in submitting to my defence of Mr. Maſon. It is true, I am more charmed with his book, than I almost ever was with one. I find more people like the grave letters than those of humour, and some think the latter a little affected; which is as wrong a judgement as they could make; for Gray never wrote any thing easily, but things of humour. Humour was his natural and original turn; and though from his childhood he was grave and reserved, his genius led him to see things ludicrously and satyrically; and though his health and dissatisfaction gave him low spirits, his melancholy turn was much more affected than his pleasantry in writing. You knew him enough to know I am in the right; but the world in general always wants to be told how to think, as well as what to think. The print, I agree with you, tho' like, is a very disagreeable likeness, and the worst likeness of him. It gives the primness he had when under constraint: and there is a blackness in the countenance, which was like him only the last time I ever saw him, when I was much struck with it; and though I did not apprehend him in danger, it left an impression on me that was very uneasy, and almost prophetic of what I heard but too soon after leaving him. Wilson drew the picture under much such impression, and I could not bear it in my room. Mr. Maſon altered it a little; but still it is not well, nor gives any idea of the determined virtues of his heart. It just serves to help the readers to an image of the person whose genius and integrity they must admire, if they are so happy as to have a taste for either."

THE TREBAN.

The treban, called also the warrior's song, is a tune of great antiquity among the inhabitants of Wales: the words to it are in stanzas of three lines, each of seven syllables. The Treban of South Wales,

called *Treban morgaure* has the same character, but is conjectured to be less ancient.

MICHAEL CHRISTIAN FESTING.

Festing, whose life is written in the last volume of Sir John Hawkins's History of Music, was a remarkable instance of what industry and economy are capable of effecting. He died in 1772, possessed of the sum of 8000*l.* acquired almost exclusively by teaching music.

SOUND.

It is the opinion of some that the sound of words may be imprisoned and let loose so as to articulate. Of this persuasion the Papists endeavour to avail themselves when they produce, as they are said to do, a most precious relic, the Hah! of Joseph, the husband of the blessed Virgin, uttered by him when fetching a stroke with his axe, hermetically sealed in a glass phial.—See Bishop Wilkins's Secret and swift Messenger, Ch. xvii.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

It is a fact related by Archbishop Usher, in his *Treatise de primordiis Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, and attested by an original patent yet remaining in the Tower of London, that in the reign of Edw. III. John Bloeme, of London, pretended a revelation from Heaven, enjoining him to make search at Glastonbury for the body of Joseph of Arimathea: and that the King, influenced by the enthusiasm of the man, granted him leave, by patent, dated June 8th, in the 19th year of his reign, to dig within the abbey precincts. What was the event of the search, and where was the spot presumed to be the burial-place, is not recorded.

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINI.

Sir Horatio was collector of the papal taxes in England in the time of Queen Mary, upon whose demise he abjured the Romish church, and retained the treasure due to the Pontiff. Among the ancient charters in the British Museum are Queen Elizabeth's letters patent, with the great seal annexed, declaring that Horatio Palavicini, a noble Genoese, had lent to the Queen 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for the greater security of which to Sir Horatio, the following noblemen endorsed the letters in their individual and private capacities, Bromley, the chancellor; Lord Burghley; Leycester; Sir F. Knollys, Sir Christopher Hatton, and Sir Fr. Walsingham.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

Prior's epitaph, by himself, prefixed to his Poems beneath his print,

"Nobles

"Nobles and Commons, by your leave,
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
The son of Adam and of Eve.
Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher?"

is said to have been taken from a Scotch
epitaph in the church-yard of Dundee.

Here lies a man
Com'd of Adam and of Eve,
If any will climb higher,
I give him leave.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

Archbishop Secker, it appears, was originally bred a Dissenter, and even in the height of his preferment preached extempore. Those who recollected him used to say, that he preached with a modulation of voice approaching to a whine, which gave rise, in 1765, to the following epigram by Horace Walpole.

Our bishops perplex us to know who they are,
There's Winton and Exon, and Ebor and Sar,
But our present *Archbishop* no comment can
want,
In his own proper name he signs *Thomas Cant*.

MR. SMEATON.

How intimately true taste is connected with a solid judgment, and how great benefit may be derived from a proper application of the most minute remarks, is sufficiently evinced in the following anecdote.

When Mr. Smeaton rebuilt the Edystone light-house, as a primary point of improvement, he was desirous to enlarge the base. On this occasion the natural figure of a large spreading oak presented itself to his imagination; which he thus describes as an illustration of his design. Connected with its roots that lie hid below the ground, it rises from the surface thereof with a large swelling base, which is generally at the height of about one diameter reduced by an elegant curve, concave to the eye; whence its taper diminishes more slow, after which a preparation of more circumference becomes necessary, for the strong insertion and establishment of the principal boughs. Such was the suggestion which led Mr. Smeaton to construct a column, for such is the Edystone Light house, of the greatest stability, so as to resist the action of external violence, when the quantity of matter is given whereof it is to be composed.

ROYAL OAK AT BOSCOBEL.

The following inscription was placed many years ago on a stone over the door leading to the famous oak tree in which King Charles II. saved himself after the battle of Worcester.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 105.

"Felicis: Arborē quam in Asylū
Potentis: Regis Car. 2di. quem Deus Opt.
Max:

Per quem Reges regnant, hic crescere voluit,
Tam in perpet: Rei tantæ memoriam,
Quam specimen firmæ in regem fidei,
Muro cinctam,
Posteris commendant,
Basilius et Jana
Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi."

THE JEWS.

Among the patent rolls in the Tower of London, are many which bear a particular relation to the history of the Jews in the middle ages, at least as to their residence in England. John's cruelty to the Jews has long been noticed by our historians, and need not be recapitulated here. But Henry the Third seems to have had a still more rooted enmity against them: and it is more than probable that the spirit of crusading was accompanied by many hardships toward the Jews. Their conversion it should seem was a favourite object with many of our kings. The story of William Rufus and the Jew has often been recorded. Henry III. by a patent of his fourth year granted to Elizabeth, the daughter of Rabbi Moyse, the bishop of the Jews, as he is called, who had lately been converted, a penny a day. And Henry it appears took effectual means to increase the number of his converts; at least he must have obtained a great many from motives of temporal concern; for in his twenty first year he placed a tallage on the Jews of 10,000 marks. By a patent in his thirty-ninth year, dated February 24, he sold them all to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, for 5000 marks. By another, in the forty-fifth of his reign, he ordered all their chests to be examined and their goods seized for the royal use.

In his fifty-sixth year Henry founded the *domus converforum*, where the Rolls Chapel now stands in Chancery-lane, for converted Jews: it was a foundation much encouraged by his son, who, in his eighth year, ordered that the Friars Preachers should make it a principal business to preach for their conversion. Edward, however, was by no means less scrupulous than his father in his exactions from them, and the letters patent of the time afford many singular and interesting pictures of the hardships which they suffered.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

The Journalist of the reign of Henry the Third of France, under the month of September, 1587, records the execution

of a Norman who invented an Infernal Machine, which he caused to be conveyed to the Seigneur de Millan d'Allegre. It was a box, containing thirty-six pistol barrels, each of them loaded with a couple of bullets. This box was so contrived that on opening it each of these barrels was to discharge its contents, at the same moment, firing off seventy-two balls. It was sent with a forged letter, as from his sister, signifying that she desired his acceptance of a curiosity, which the bearer would instruct him how to open. This bearer was the inventor's servant, who had been taught the manner of opening the box, but was a stranger as to what it contained. Accordingly, it was opened by De Millan's direction and in his presence, when the pistols were all discharged, but the gentleman and the servant happened to be only slightly wounded. The inventor was thereupon apprehended and deservedly broken upon the wheel for his invention.

COLD AFFUSION USED MEDICINALLY
BY MAHOMET.

Gagnier, in his life of Mahomet taken from the Arabic writers, gives a detailed account of the Prophet's last illness, which has all the appearance of truth, being attended by none but natural circumstances. He was attacked on the 27th

of the month Safar, with a head-ache and slight fever, at the house of one of his wives. On the 29th, growing worse, he was taken to the house of his wife Ayesha. On that day, says Al Jannabi, his fever became so great, that no one could feel his pulse, or lay a hand on his breast without undergoing an insupportable heat. In order to moderate the extreme burning which tormented him, he said to his wives, "Pour water upon me, as much as seven large leathern bottles full, that if possible I may be refreshed sufficiently to be able to speak to the people, and declare the last words of my testament." This was done, and he found himself greatly relieved. On the day following, the first of Rabi, Mahomet rose, and leaning on the shoulders of two persons, went to the mosque. He there made a long discourse, and gave several directions. On the following days he continued to pray in public, till the third day before his death, which happened on the 12th of Rabi, the 15th from his first seizure. We are not told whether the affusion was repeated, or any other means were employed; but the effect of this operation seems for the time to have been very salutary, and it was probably a well-known remedy in that country. Mahomet, among his other qualities, is said to have possessed great skill in physic.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

COPY of a LETTER READ in the CLASS of PHYSICAL and MATHE- MATICAL SCIENCES.

*Alexander Humboldt to Citizen Delambre,
Perpetual Secretary of the National In-
stitute. From Lima, the 25th Novem-
ber, 1802.*

MY WORTHY FRIEND,

I JUST arrive from the interior of the country, where I have made experiments on a wide plain on the hourly variations of the magnetic needle, and learn with regret that the frigate *Atligaragga*, which was only to have departed in a fortnight, is now going to set sail for Cadiz this very night. For these five months it is the first opportunity we have had for Europe in the solitary regions on the Pacific Ocean; and want of time renders it impossible for me to write as I ought to the National Institute, from which I have just received the most affecting proofs of

the kindness with which it honours me. A few days before my departure from Quito for Jaen and the Amazone, I received the letter which that Society addressed to me by your hands. It is dated the 2d Pluviose, 9th year, and has taken two years to reach me in the Cordilleras of the Andes. It came to hand the day after my second expedition to the crater of the volcano of Pichincha, whither I had gone with an electrometer of Volta, and to measure the diameter, which I find to be 752 toises, while that of Vesuvius is only 312. This reminds me that on the summit of Guaguapichincha, (where I have been often, and which I regard as classical ground,) La Condamine and Bouguer received their first letter from the *ci-devant* Academy; and I imagine that Pichincha, *si magna licet componere parvis*, is a lucky spot for natural philosophers. How shall I express to you, Citizen, the satisfaction with which I perused this Letter of the National Institute, and the repeated assur-

ance

ance of your kind remembrance. How delightful is it to know that we live in the memory of those whose labours daily advance the progress of the human mind!—In the deserts of the plains of Apure, in the thick forests of Caiguian and of the Orenoque, every where your names have been present to me; and running over in thought the different epochs of my wandering life, I have dwelt with transport on those of the 6th and 7th year, when I lived in the midst of you, and where Laplace, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Guyton, Chaptal, Jussieu, Desfontaines, Hallé, Lalande, Prony, and especially you, my generous and affectionate friend, loaded me with kindness in the plains of Lieurfaint. Accept all of you together the homage of my tender attachment and my constant gratitude.

Long before I received your letter in your capacity of Secretary to the Institution, I addressed successively to the Physical and Mathematical Class, three letters; two from Santa-Fé de Bogota, accompanied with a treatise on the genus *Chincona*, (that is to say, specimens of bark of seven species; coloured drawings representing these vegetables with the anatomy of the flowers so different as to the length of the stamina, and skeletons dried with care.) Doctor Mutis, who behaved most kindly to me, and for whose sake I went up the river La Magdalena forty days journey, has made me a present of more than one hundred magnificent draughts, large folio, giving figures of new genera, and new species of his manuscript *Flora of Bogota*. I thought that this collection, as interesting for botany as remarkable for the beauty of the colouring, could not be in better hands than in those of Jussieu, Lamarck, and Desfontaines; and I have offered it to the National Institute as a feeble mark of my attachment. This collection and the *Chincons* were sent for Carthagena in South America about the month of June this year: M. Mutis himself took in hand to forward them to Paris. A third letter for the National Institute was sent from Quito, with a geological collection of the productions of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo.—How afflicting is it to remain in a sad uncertainty concerning the arrival of these articles, and of the collections of rare grains which three years ago we directed to the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris!

My time is too short to-day to give you an account of my travels and occupations since my return from Rio-Negro. You know that it was at the Havannah we re-

ceived a false report of the departure of Captain Baudin for Buenos-Ayres.—Faithful to my promise of joining him wherever I could, and persuaded I should be more useful to science by uniting my labour to that of the naturalists who follow Captain Baudin, I did not hesitate a moment to sacrifice the little glory of finishing my own expedition; and I freighted immediately a small vessel at Bataviano, in order to proceed to Carthagena. Storms retarded this short passage upwards of a month, as the gales had ceased in the Southern Ocean, where I expected to fall in with Captain Baudin. I entered on the difficult route of Honda, of Ibague, of the passage of the mountain of Quindiu, of Popayan, from Pasto to Quito. My health continued to resist wonderfully well the change of temperature to which one is continually exposed in this route, descending every day from snows of 2460 toises, to scorching valleys, where Reaumur's thermometer is never below twenty-four or twenty-six degrees. My companion, whose knowledge, courage, and immense activity have been of the greatest use to me in researches on botany and comparative anatomy, Citizen Bompland, has been ill of the tertian-ague for the space of two months. The rainy-season overtook us in the most critical passage, on the flats of the Pastas, and after a journey of eight months we arrived at Quito, where we learned that Citizen Baudin had taken his route from West to East by the Cape of Good Hope. Accustomed to disappointments, we comforted ourselves with the thoughts of having made so great sacrifices with a good design. On looking at our *herbarium*, our measurements, barometrical and geodesical, our drawings, our experiments on the air of the Cordilleras, we did not regret having visited countries, the greater part unknown to naturalists. We felt that man can depend on nothing but what is produced by his own energy.

The province of Quito, the most elevated flat in the world, rent by the great catastrophe of the 4th February 1797, has opened to us a vast field for natural observations. Such enormous volcanoes, whose flames rise often to the height of one thousand metres, have never produced any lava. They emit water, hydrogen, sulphurated gas, mud, and carbonated argile. Since the year 1797 the whole of this part of the globe is agitated. We feel every moment dreadful shocks; and in the plains of Riobamba the subterraneous noise resembles that of a mountain falling to pieces

pieces beneath our feet. The atmospheric air and the humid lands (all these volcanoes are in a decomposed porphyry,) appear the great agents of these combustions, of these subterraneous fermentations. Hitherto it was believed at Quito, that 2470 toises was the greatest height where men could resist the rarefaction of the air. In the month of March 1802, we spent some days in the vast plains which surround the volcano of Antisana at 2107 toises, where the cattle, when pursued, often vomit blood. The 16th of March we discerned a path on the snow, a gentle slope, on which we mounted to the height of 2773 toises. The air contained 0,008 of carbonic-acid, 0,218 of oxygen, and 0,774 of azote. The thermometer of Reaumur was only at 15° ; it was not in the least cold, yet we bled at lips and eyes. The site did not permit us to make an experiment with the compass of Borda, but in a grotto at 2467 toises. The intensity of magnetic power was greater at that height than at Quito, in the ratio of 230 to 218. But it is not to be forgot, that often the number of oscillations increases when the inclination diminishes, and that this intensity is increased by the mass of the mountain whose porphyries affect the magnetic-needle.

In the expedition I made on the 23d of June 1802, to the Chimborazo, we have experienced that with patience one may support a still greater rarefaction of air.— We reached to a greater height than La Condamine (on the Corazon,) by 500 toises. We carried instruments on the Chimborazo to 3031 toises; seeing the mercury descend in the barometer to 13 inches 11, 2 lines; the thermometer being $1^{\circ} 3'$ below zero. We bled still at our lips. Our Indians forsook us as usual.— Citizen Bompland and M. Montufon, son of the Marquis of Selvaegre at Quito, were the only people who persisted: we all felt an uneasiness, a debility, an inclination to vomit, which certainly proceeds from the defect of oxygen in these regions more than from the rarified air. I found only 0.20 of oxygen at this immense height.— A horrid fissure prevented us from reaching to the very summit of Chimborazo, from which we were only 206 toises. You know that the height of this colossal mass is still uncertain. La Condamine measured it from a great distance. He allows it nearly 3220 toises. Don George Juan gives it 3380. This difference does not proceed from the various altitudes which these astronomers adopt for the signal of Carabouron. I measured in the plain of

Tassia a base of 1702 metres, (forgive me for speaking sometimes of toises and sometimes of metres, according to the difference of the instruments I use: you may be sure that in publishing my operations I shall reduce the whole to the metre and to the centigrade thermometer). Two geodesical operations give me Chimborazo 3267 toises above the sea: but the calculation must be rectified by the distance of the sextant from the artificial horizon, and other circumstances.

The volcano Tongouragea has diminished much since the time of La Condamine; instead of 2620 toises, I find it only 2531; and I hope this difference does not proceed from an error in my operations; since in my measures of Cayambo, Antisana, Cotopaxi, and Illinga, I do not differ more than 10 or 15 toises from the result of La Condamine and Bouguer.— All the inhabitants of these miserable countries say that Tongouragea is perceptibly lower, while Cotopaxi, which has had so violent explosions, is as high as in 1744, and even somewhat higher, unless that arise from an error on my side. But the rocky summit of Cotopaxi shews that it is a chimney which resists and preserves its figure. The operations we have made in the Andes of Quito, from January to July, brought the inhabitants the sad news that the crater of Pichincha, which La Condamine saw full of snow, burns anew; and that Chimborazo, whom they thought so peaceable and harmless, has been a volcano, and perhaps one day will be so again. We have burnt rock and pumice-stone at the height of 3031 toises. Woe to mankind if the volcanic-fire (for we may say that the flat of Quito has been one volcano with several tops,) breaks forth through the Chimborazo. It has often been said in print that this mountain is of granite; but there is not one atom of that. It is here and there porphyry in columns, encrustating vitreous field-spath, horn-stone, and olivin. The bed of porphyry is 1900 toises thick. I might mention to you on this occasion a polar porphyry, which, analogous to the serpentine I have described in the *Journal de Physique*, has poles without attraction: I might quote to you other facts relating to the great law of the stratas, and their enormous thickness near the equator: but it would be too much in a letter which may be lost; and I will treat of that some other time.— I only add, that besides the elephants'-teeth which we have sent to Citizen Cuvier from the flats of Santa Fé, of 1350 toises in height, we keep for him others

still

still finer; some of a carnivorous-elephant, others of a species little different from that of Africa, from the valley of Timana, the town of Ibarra, and from Chili. Thus, then, is the existence of that carnivorous monster certain from Ohio, in the 50th° north latitude to the 75th° south latitude.

I have spent very agreeable hours at Quito. The President of the Audience, Baron de Corondeles, has loaded us with kindness; and for three years I have had no reason to complain for once of the Agents of the Spanish Government.—Every where I have been treated with distinction, and with a delicacy which obliges me to an everlasting gratitude. I have been very attentive to the pyramids and to their foundation, which I do not believe in the least deranged as to the *Pierres Mollaires*. A generous individual, a friend of sciences and of learned men, such as La Condamine, Godin, and Bouguer—namely, the Marquis of Selvaegre, at Quito, thinks of rebuilding them—but this leads me too far.

After having passed the Affouay and Cuenca, (where they gave a bull-baiting,) we took the route of Loxa, to complete our operations on the Chincona. Afterwards we spent a month in the province of Taen, of Bracomoros, and in the Pongos of the Amazone, whose banks are adorned with the Andira and Bougainvillea of Jussieu. Methinks it is important to fix the longitude of Tomependa and of Chuchanga, where begins the chart of La Condamine, and to connect these points with the coast. La Condamine could only fix the longitude of the mouth of the river Napo: there were then no time-pieces; so that the longitude of these places stand in need of several corrections. My chronometer of Louis Berthoud does wonders, as I am convinced by observing from time to time the first Satellite of Jupiter; and by comparing point for point the difference of my meridians from those found at the expedition of M. Fidalga, who, by the King's order, made trigonometrical observations from Cumana to Carthagena.

From the river Amazon we passed the Andes by the mines of Haalgayac, which produce a million of piastres yearly, and where the mine of grey argentiferous copper is found at 2065 toises. We came down to Truxilla by Cascamarca, (where, in the palace of Atatualpa, I have drawn the arches of the Peruvian vaults. Continuing by the deserts of the South Sea Coast to Lima, where one half of the year is covered with thick vapours, I made

haste to arrive at Lima, in order to observe the Transit of Mercury on the 9th Nov. 1802.

Our collections of plants, and the drawings I have made of the anatomy of the genera, agreeably to the ideas Citizen Jussieu had imparted to me in the Society for Natural History, have greatly increased the riches we have found in the province of Quito, at Loxa, at the Amazone, and in the Cordillieres of Peru. We have found many plants seen by Joseph Jussieu, such as the *Llogue affinis quillajac*, and others. We have a new species of julienne, which is charming; collatix, passiflora, and loranthus, a tree sixty feet high. We are very rich in palms and gramina, on which Citizen Bompland has laboured very extensively. We now have 3784 very complete descriptions in Latin, and nearly one-third of the plants in the *Herbarium*, which, for want of time, we have not been able to describe. There is not a vegetable of which we cannot point out the rock it inhabits, and to what height in toises it mounts; so that the geography of plants will find in our manuscripts very correct materials. In order to do still better, Citizen Bompland and I have often described the same plant separately. But two-thirds of the descriptions, and more, belong to the sole assiduity of Citizen Bompland, whose zeal for the progress of science cannot be sufficiently admired. Jussieu, Desfontaines, and Lamarck, have reared in him a disciple who will go great lengths.

We have compared our *herbarium* with those of M. Mutis; we have consulted many books in the immense library of that great man: we are persuaded that we have found several new genera and new species: but much time will be required to determine what is really new.—We mention also a filicious substance analogous to the tabaschin of the East Indies, which M. Mutis has analysed. It is found in the knots of a gigantic gramin which is confounded with the bambou; but its flower differs from that of the *bambusa* of Schreber. I know not whether Citizen Fourcroy has received the milk of the vegetable-cow, (as the Indians call the tree.) It is a milk which, prepared with nitrous acid, produced a caoutchouc with a balsamic odour, but which, far from being caustic and hurtful, as all vegetable milks are, is nourishing and agreeable: we discovered it on the road of Orenoque, in a plantation where the negroes drink often of it. I
sent

sent also to Citizen Fourcroy by Guadeloupe, and to Sir Joseph Banks, by the Trinidad, our *dépêché*; or the white oxygen caoutchoue, which exudes from the roots of a tree in the forests of Pimichin, in the most remote corner of the world, towards the sources of Rio Negro.

At length, after waiting three years, *La Mécanique Céleste* of Laplace is arrived, (November 1802;) I have fallen upon it with unbounded eagerness. This book has encouraged me to continue my researches on the tides of the atmosphere, on which I made several observations at Cumana in the year 1799. I have mentioned them in a letter to Citizen Lalande.—Godin knew something about them, without pointing out a cause. Moseley, in a work on the maladies of the Tropics, says, that the barometer is at the *maximum* when the sun is in the meridian; but that is very false. The *maximum* takes place at 21 h. and at 11 h.; the *minimum* at 4 h. and at 15½h. The Moon does not seem to alter the epochs so much as the quantity of elevations. I am now observing principally the days of opposition and conjunction; and as my barometer indicates the 20th part of a line, I doubt not but Citizen Laplace, whose genius has conquered the tides of the sea, will also discover the laws of the tides of the air, when I shall have given him some thousands of observations.

See how striking the phenomenon is:

			<i>f. l.</i>
24 November, 10 h. morn.	27	5 75	
_____ 12 49 m.		5 45	
_____ 2 0		5 25	
_____ 3 30		5 10	
_____ 4 45		5 0	
_____ 5 30		5 10	
_____ 7 0		5 40	
_____ 8 0		5 60	
_____ 9 0		5 65	
_____ 10 30		5 65	

I observe the hygrometer and barometer at the same time. My barometer is English.

I have gone too far. I wished to write my friend Pommard. I have no more time; he loves me, he will excuse me.

I don't go to the Philippines. I pass by Acapulco, Mexico, Havannah, to Europe. I hope to embrace you in September or October 1803, at Paris. I shall be at Mexico in February; in June at Havannah. I think of nothing but of preserving and publishing my manuscripts.—How much do I long to be at Paris!

Health and respect,

HUMBOLDT.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

THE first article under these heads is an elaborate description of the corundum stone, and its varieties, commonly known by the names of oriental ruby, sapphire, &c. by the Count de Bournon. It appears that this substance has hitherto presented itself to notice under two appearances, which differ so much from each other in the greater number of those characters which most forcibly effect our senses, particularly those which concern the organ of sight, that it is no matter of surprize to find that mineralogists feel some reluctance, at the idea of uniting substances which appear so very dissimilar.

Under one of these appearances, in which it is known by the name of corundum, this substance presents itself either in fragments, or in crystals of a pretty large size, the surface of which is generally dull and rough; their texture, which is very much lamellated, is shown to be so by their fracture:—their colour is a dull whitish, greenish, and sometimes yellowish grey.

Under the other appearance, in which this substance is known by the names of sapphire, ruby, &c. it offers itself, on the contrary, in crystals which are generally of a small size, and have a smooth and brilliant surface. Their transparency is often very great; and it seldom happens that they are not semi-transparent in a greater or less degree. Their colours are much more beautiful, more variegated, and more lively.

It is known in India (its native country,) under the name of Corundum, and as that name has been generally adopted in Europe; it is continued by the Count, who distinguishes it by the terms *perfect* and *imperfect*, according to the states in which it presents itself to our observation.

In examining more closely these stones, we are informed that with regard to their colour it is various, and seems to depend very much on the place where it is found. The corundum of the Carnatic differs from that found in China and Ava; and that on the coast of Malabar is different from all the others. In the *perfect* corundum, found in Pegu and Ceylon, the colours are more various and lively; the red colour constitutes the oriental ruby; the azure blue, the sapphire; the yellow, which is always more or less mixed with a reddish tint, is called the oriental topaz; the purple colour constitutes the oriental amethyst.

amethyst. The blue are the most rare of those belonging to this substance; by the union of the blue with the yellow is formed the green, which produces the oriental emerald;—when the yellow is predominant, the stone becomes the oriental chrysolite.

Having settled the colour pertaining to each species, the Count discusses their other properties, as the transparency, hardness, phosphorescence, and specific gravity, of each; and he infers (1) that the specific gravity of the imperfect corundum is always less considerable than that of the perfect kind: (2) that this gravity varies according to the degree of perfection of the crystallization: (3) in general the blue corundum is of a greater specific gravity than that of any other colour.

The crystalline forms come next under review, which are examined under eight

different modifications. The primitive form of corundum is a rhomboid slightly acute, the obtuse angles of the planes measuring 94° , and the acute one 86° ; it is formed by the union of two triedral pyramids, united at their bases; the solid angle of the summit will then be formed by the meeting of three of the more acute angles; and its measure taken upon one of its edges, and in the middle of the opposite face, will be nearly $95^{\circ}.30'$.

In examining the fracture and texture of these stones, the Count acknowledges that he never perfectly succeeded in breaking a sapphire according to the direction of its laminae, but what art will not perform is executed by nature. The next subject discussed relates to the phenomena with respect to light; then the character afforded by analysis, from which it appears that the constituent parts are as follow:

IMPERFECT CORUNDUM.

	From the Carnatic	Malabar	China	Ava.
Silica - - -	5.0	7.0	5.25	6.5
Alumina - - -	91.0	86.5	86.50	87.0
Iron - - - -	1.5	4.0	6.50	4.5
Loss - - - -	2.5	2.5	1.75	2.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERFECT CORUNDUM.

	Blue or Sapphire	Red or Oriental Ruby
Silica -	5.25	7.0
Alumina	92.0	90
Iron - -	1	1.2
Loss - -	1.75	1.8
	100.0	100.0

Hence it should seem that the analogy existing between stones hitherto known by the names of corundum, sapphire, oriental ruby, hyacinth, &c. is so strong and complete, as to make us certain that they ought all to be considered as varieties of the same substance to which is given the general name of corundum.

The Count de Bournon then proceeds to describe the *compact corundum*, in which there do not appear the smallest traces of crystallization;—the *matrix of imperfect corundum from the Carnatic*; and of *substances which accompany it*; such as *Felspar, Fibrolite, Thallite, Hornblende, Quartz, Mica and Talc*: besides these there are sometimes to be met with pieces of *real steatite*; garnet; and *zircon*. The

same minute description is given of similar substances from China and Ceylon. The author regrets at the close of this paper, which may be considered as a complete mineralogical history of this stone, the loss of a considerable collection of minerals intended expressly for the purposes of study, which was completely formed, and most of the specimens had been collected in their native places, by his own hands.

In connection with this valuable paper, the reader will be glad to know that the next communication in the same work, is "An Analysis of Corundum, and of some substances which accompany it, with observations on the affinities which these earths have been supposed to have for each other in the humid way. By Richard Chenevix, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

In this paper the mode of operation is very exactly explained, as well as the results given; and Mr. Chenevix lays down as a general rule, with respect to delicate experiments, that in the treatment of metallic substances, metallic crucibles must not be used; but in the treatment of earthy bodies, they alone are to be depended on. Metals easily oxidizable cannot be employed, but

silver and platina present advantages which no other metals seem to possess. Theory would give the preference to platina, from its resistance both to heat and to acids; and practice will justify this preference, in all but a single instance, viz. where a quantity of potash is kept for some time in fusion, in which case the crucible will be found to have lost part of its weight by pure chemical decomposition; for if the potash be saturated with muriatic acid and evaporated, a triple salt, formed by a combination of muriatic acid, potash, and oxide of platina, will be found. Alkalies have no immediate action upon silver, but crucibles made of this metal are, after long use, more brittle than they were before.

Mr. Chenevix will not admit the propriety of the term *fixed* as applied to potash and soda: the former by a strong heat may be totally volatilized: soda, though less volatile, is far from fixed, and the volatility of both is increased by the addition of a little water. This property of potash has been advantageously applied of late to the art of bleaching.

In Mr. Smithson Tenant's account "Of the Composition of Emery," a substance which has long been used in our manu-

factures, for grinding and polishing other bodies, and which is chiefly brought from the islands of the Archipelago, it appears upon analysis to consist of argillaceous earth, flint and iron. In books of mineralogy, it is considered as an ore of iron, but from the result of some experiments made by Mr. Klaproth, it seems probable that emery and diamond spar are in reality the same substance, though the former is usually mixed with a larger proportion of iron, than the latter.

ANATOMY.

The only paper on this subject is Mr. Everard Home's description of the anatomy of the *Ornithorhynchus Hystrix*. The characters which distinguish this animal from all other quadrupeds, give the tribe a resemblance in some respects to birds, in others to amphibia; so that it may be considered as an intermediate link between the classes Mammalia, Aves, and Amphibia, although the great difference that exists between it and the Myrmecophaga, the nearest genus we are at present acquainted with, shews that the nicer gradations towards the more perfect quadrupeds are not at present known. Between it and the bird, no link of importance seems to be wanting.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

EDWARD WARNER'S, (LITTLE NEW-STREET, SHOE-LANE,) for an IMPROVEMENT upon the AIR-LAMP, the Properties whereof consist in reflecting a more general and stronger Light, by means of certain Valves and a newly-constructed Burner.

MR. Warner's lamp appears to be a very considerable improvement upon that invented by Argand. In the latter, to obtain a clear and strong light, it is necessary that the oil used should be of the purest kind, the expence of which is considerable. This is owing to the oil being an inch and a half or more below the level of the light; consequently none but very pure oil can be made to ascend that height in the cotton. Mr. Warner has so constructed his lamp, that the burner may be raised to any height, and the oil is always on a level with the light. The glass-chimney to this lamp is in the lower part globular, which has the property of throwing the light perpendicularly downwards, as well as through the sides; by this part

of the invention the light is equally distributed in every direction; of course the glass-holder, which must differ from that in common-lamps, is made with a spring that holds it firmly at the bottom. By means of new-invented valves, the air-lamp is easily cleaned by any servant, and the reservoir is prevented clogging up in the neck.

The Patentee warrants his lamps to burn oil at nearly half the price of that made with spermaceti; the principles of the invention being to supply the cotton with a flow of oil level with the light—to prevent common-oil from crusting the cotton, and burning dim so soon as other lamps—to raise the light two inches higher in the patent glass-chimney, made of a globular shape, the light burning in the centre of the globe, in order to magnify it, and, at the same time, to let such a body of air pass through the chimney, as to render it less liable to break than other glasses, and throw down the light in a direction nearly perpendicular.

MR.

MR. RICHARD POTTINGER'S, (EALING, MIDDLESEX,) for an ENGINE and APPARATUS by which Persons riding in Carriages may, on Occasions of Danger, liberate themselves, and escape impending Mischief, by FREEING the HORSE or HORSES instantly from the CARRIAGE; and in case of two-wheel Carriages, by causing them to stand in the same horizontal Position as they were before the Horse or Horses were freed from them, by the Carriages stopping in the Space of a few Yards, without any violent Concussion, or Danger of overturning the Person in the Carriage, who may sit the whole Time with perfect Ease and Safety.

This invention is thus described:—
For a curricie, the splinter-bar to be made of the best-seasoned ash, with an hollow sunk in the back of it to receive an iron shaft, or spindle, of about half an inch in diameter, in two lengths, to which must be fixed four iron hooks, one at the end of each shaft, to move in a circular position; also an iron lever, with two flanches, one of which is fixed to each shaft by nuts and screws. That part of the engine which falls to the ground, in order to assist in supporting and stopping the carriage, is called the anchor, and is fixed to the axletree by two couplings screwed to it, at about eighteen inches asunder, or nine inches from the centre of the axletree, projecting about one inch from it, with a small hole in it sufficient to admit an iron pin, which, passing through the two iron flanches attached to the anchor, as well as through the couplings, the anchor by that means moves from the centre of the pin at the axletree, the lever resting on the anchor, as it may be inclosed in a groove made to receive it on the upper side of the said anchor, or the lever may be so constructed as to lie on each side of the anchor, and be supported by small bolts, or rollers, to rest on it. In either case, when the engine is raised up as high as the carriage will admit of, it is fixed in that position by a spring-bolt, from which there must be a small leather-strap conveyed into the carriage. By a slight pull of the said strap, on the approach of danger, the anchor falls, and, together with the lever, stop and support the carriage. This movement of the lever turns the hooks which are annexed to the iron-shaft in the splinter-bar, and frees them from the shackles, or rollers, to which the traces are joined. The anchor may be provided with a roller, or two rollers, one on each side of it in the front end, that as it falls to the

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ground it will not stop the carriage too suddenly. The horses are thus capable of being freed from the carriage, excepting, as to the connection with the pole, it becomes necessary that in the same instant they shall be free from the pole also; for which purpose there must be provided a leather or iron socket to receive the end of the pole, to which the straps must be fixed; and likewise a thin iron plate to go from the said socket on the under-side of the pole, to which the bar is fixed, by other leather-work, for supporting the carriage. At that end of the plate must be a mortise to admit the trigger; which trigger is acted upon by means of a small iron rod passing from it in a groove on the under-side of the pole, and connected with the lever; the movement of which either fixes the horses to the pole, or occasions their being liberated at the moment the traces are freed from the splinter bar.

For a one-horse-chaise the principle and apparatus will be the same as the curricie, with the exception of the iron-shaft, which may work in boxes in front of the bar, or at the back of it, as described with regard to the curricie.

For four-wheel carriages the apparatus must be the same as that for the curricie, except the fixing the anchor, which must be fixed to the hind axletree or perch; by which means the moment it falls to the ground it steadies the carriage, and prevents its turning out of the road. It likewise, by means of the two iron flukes attached to the anchor, will insure the carriage to stop in a few yards.

MR. JOSEPH JACOB'S, (SOHO,) for a new METAL BOX for the AXLETREES of WHEEL-CARRIAGES, MILLS, ENGINES, and other Machines.

The metal of which this box is made consists of a bar, or plate, of steel, half an inch thick, more or less, which is welded on a similar bar, or plate of iron, an inch thick: the iron and steel being so united, is then passed between the rollers of a flattening-mill and reduced to the thickness required. The metal, thus prepared, is made into boxes of all descriptions for the above-mentioned purpose, with the steel side inwards. The form or shape of axletree boxes vary, but the ends of all are alike, except in their dimensions.

The box may be wholly made of steel, though the inner-surface only, which is the wearing part of the box, being steel, is sufficient for every purpose, and, upon the whole, the best.

MR. EDWARD MASSEY'S, (HANLEY-STRATFORD,) for an INSTRUMENT or APPARATUS for TAKING the SOUNDINGS at SEA with more Certainty and Correctness than heretofore, and for other Nautical Purposes and Matters connected with or relating to Navigation.

Although a perfect idea of this instrument cannot be given without the assistance of figures, yet perhaps the following will be sufficient as a general account.

The apparatus consists of a sounding-weight, about eighteen inches long, the body of which contains a register with two dials—of an iron or brass rod, twelve inches long—and of a tin buoy, about six inches square and four deep, which must be air-tight. To the bottom of the buoy is secured a pair of spring-tongs, one end of which rests on a hook, and in the spring-part of the tongs is fixed a rotator, or revolving-apparatus. This apparatus is composed of a copper, or other metallic, tube, and four brass, or other metallic, vanes. The tube must be air-tight, about twelve inches long and one and a half in diameter, with a conical point about four inches in length. The vanes must be foldered to the tube in a spiral-direction, so as to produce a rotatory-motion round the axis of the tube when sent in the water. On each vane is a regulator, whose office is to make a rotator perform a certain number of revolutions in a given space correspondent with the calculations of the wheels of the register. The rotators are to be adjusted, by experiment in water, to correspond with the registers to the greatest nicety, that is, to ascertain the space the machine will descend by every revolution of the rotator. By altering the angles, and the size of the vanes, the rotator may be made to revolve in any desired space.

By this method soundings may be taken in very deep water; and in water of twenty fathom, without the trouble of heaving the vessel to, although she may be going at the rate of five miles an hour; for as the rotator registers the descent of the sounding-weight, there is no occasion to pay any respect to the length of line out; so that the mariner may veer out any quantity of line which will give time for the machine to descend.

Mr. Massey enumerates the essential parts of his improvements, which are as follow:

1. In respect to the sounding-machine, the chief object of which is to do away or lessen the errors arising from the old method of taking soundings, as the chief guide for the mariner by that method is to judge of the perpendicular depth of line out, which is apt to deceive him; whereas on this principle he is governed by the descent of the sounding-weight only, without any regard to the length of the line, except in case of using the reel. 2. The improvements in the rotators are the invention of the air-tube, and the method of adjusting or regulating it. A rotator on this principle will answer both quick and slow sailing, and give the true distance, without any danger of its breaking the register in quick sailing by holding too much water. To enable the mariner to determine whether the rotator has met with any accident, there is a steel gauge, one end of which is fixed in a dot nearly at the extremity of the vane, the other end reaches to the next vane. A mark is made on it, and all the vanes are marked in the same manner, and as they are fixtures, their marks always remain at the same distance from each other, if the rotator has not received any injury, notwithstanding the rotatory-motion may be altered by the regulator, the vanes still remaining stationary, so that the mariner may be assured whether the rotator has received any injury by applying the gauge.

REPEAL of MR. MURRAY'S PATENT for IMPROVEMENTS on the STEAM-ENGINE.—*The King v. Murray.*

This was a cause instituted to repeal a patent granted to Mr. Murray,* for improvements in the construction of a steam-engine. The prosecution was carried on at the instance of Messrs. Bolton and Watt, with a view to prove that all those parts of the invention in question which were really useful, and deserving of a patent, were invented and practised at their works for a considerable time before the date of this patent.

On the day preceding that appointed for trial, the defendant withdrew his plea, and consented that judgment should go by default, by which the patent is repealed and cancelled.

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. 15, p. 172.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

[The Magnificent Exhibition of Count Truchseß is noticed in the article *Varieties*, and it will be further described under this Head, in our next Number.]

Reinagle and Barker's New Panorama, being a Picturesque View of Rome and the surrounding Country, now exhibiting near the New Church in the Strand.

THIS view is really what it professes to be, *literally picturesque*; it is taken from the *Villa Lodovici*, on the brow of the *Pincian Hill*, by R. R. Reinagle; the building for exhibiting it, was erected under the immediate direction of Mr. Thomas Edward Barker, eldest son of Mr. Barker, of the Panorama, Leicester-square.

We are informed in the Prospectus that this picture is to be succeeded by a second View of Rome, from the Tower of the Capitol, which embraces all the well known antiquities of the *Forum*, now the *Campo Vaccino*; the most part of the old walls and aqueducts, &c. and every object that can interest the public, in a view of that celebrated city.

Considered as a whole, it is more deceptive, and makes a stronger impression on the senses, than any picture we ever saw. The houses, public buildings, and churches, are discriminated with an accuracy that renders every tile, every brick and stone, a portrait; but correctness is not its only merit; the brilliancy of colouring, and breadth of effect is inconceivably grand; the sky is a master-piece of art. The *tout-ensemble* is so irresistibly striking that the spectator can scarcely persuade himself that he is looking at a picture. It is a magical though momentary triumph of art over reason.

We are sorry to state, as some little drawback upon this last circumstance particularly, an impropriety, which has evidently originated in accident, and which we would recommend the artists to attend to in their second View of Rome. It might be corrected in this, if the whole picture could be made to turn upon a pivot like a windmill.

A *Panorama* is professedly a deception, and the whole picture is intended to be seen from the centre, but especial care should be taken to hide every thing which will destroy that illusion. Now, as you cannot be conducted from the staircase to the centre, without passing intermediate objects, you must of course catch the view of the picture on one side, which shews it

to some disadvantage. To remove, or greatly lessen this disadvantage, the painter ought to have contrived, that the eye of the spectator should fall first upon the *offskip*, or some part in what the painters term the *distance*; instead of which, the first notice is attracted by the nearest object in the whole scene. This leads those who see it to the knowledge of a circumstance which ought to have been most carefully concealed—the size of the room, in which this deception is exhibited. The view from the staircase might have had for a terminus, *Porta Pia*, or any other object that might be at the extremity of any of the hedge-rows.

A Series of Prints, commemorative of the Four Great Naval Victories, are ready for delivery to the subscribers, &c. They are designed by R. Smirke, R.A. and are allegorical, vignette-formed, compositions, with a tablet beneath, containing portraits of the sea-officers who commanded in the engagements. The portraits of the admirals are placed in the upper part of the designs; three of them are painted by Bowyer, and one by Smart.

No. 1, Is in commemoration of the victory on the 4th of June, 1794. Britannia is represented as seated on a rock; canopied by our native oak, on which are suspended the portraits of Lord Howe and the other admirals; receiving from a figure, intended to represent *Fame*, the wreath of victory. Engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R.A. Beneath is a tablet with portraits of the captains, engraved by Stow. This print is engraved in a darker style than is usual with Bartolozzi, but possesses much of the merit of that unrivalled artist. The design is simple and impressive, but the portraits have a bad effect, from being so much too large for the tree, that they reduce the oak, the glory and pride of Britain, to the size of a gooseberry-bush. The portraits are well engraved, and from the nature of the subject are highly interesting.

No. 2, In commemoration of the victory on the 14th of February, 1797; we have here a statue of victory, to the pedestal of which are suspended medallions with the portraits of Lord St. Vincent and the other admirals, engraved by Parker; beneath a tablet, with portraits of the captains, &c. engraved by Worthington. This design is conceived with simplicity and taste, but engraved in what artists call

rather a *steeley* manner, and as it consists of only a single figure, more attention ought to have been paid to the accuracy of the drawing. The young artist who engraved the portraits, displays much promise of future excellence.

No. 3, Commemoration of the victory of the 11th of October, 1797; represents Britannia, seated in a car drawn by sea-horses, and attended by Tritons, Sea-nymphs, &c. with portraits of Lord Duncan, &c. engraved by Parker; the portraits of the captains, from miniatures by Smart, are on a tablet beneath. This is a very fine design, but the anatomy, or rather the want of it, in the naked figures of the Tritons, &c. is a glaring defect, the sin of which seems to lie on the head of the engraver. The portraits are engraved by Noble.

No. 4, Victors of the Nile. A River-god (intended to represent the Nile) is seated with his urn, cornucopia, &c. at the foot of a lofty palm, on which Fame is hanging a medallion with the portrait of Lord Nelson, which the deity of the stream is contemplating with reverence. On one side is a sphynx, and in the distance, a view of the pyramids; and on the other, a view of a sea-fight. Representations of a sea-engagement are also introduced into the other three prints, and clouds of smoke from the cannon, form a boundary to the whole.

No. 4 is engraved by Bromley, and it is not slight praise to say that it is not unworthy of the artist who engraved the excellent print of the *Siege of Valenciennes*, from Mr. De Loutherbourg's picture. It is marked with taste and feeling, and though not an highly finished performance, evinces that the artist is capable of any exertion in which his talents may be employed. Lord Nelson's portrait is from the *burin* of Mr. Bromley—the portrait on the tablet, from that of Mr. Leney.

Mr. Smirke has been very happy in this design; the venerable representative of the Nile, contrasted with the graceful figure of Fame, and the elegant waving palm, forms an opposition that is extremely picturesque.

Considered as a whole, this publication combines together a set of prints which must be highly interesting to an Englishman; the portraits being all new and authentic, stamps them with intrinsic value, as genuine resemblances of men who are an honour to their country. The prints, when framed, exhibit elegant and striking ornaments for the drawing-room; or

bound together, they make an historical and interesting folio.

The Lion in Love; from Æsop's Fables; J. Northcote, R. A. pinxt. Charles Turner sculpt.

Few painters since the time of Francis Barlow have much affected seeking the subject for the exercise of their pencils in the *ancient fables of Æsop*; and the prints from Barlow's works did him more honour than the works themselves; as he had the good fortune to have some of them engraved by Hollar and Faithorn. One of them indeed he engraved himself; it represents an eagle soaring in the air, with a cat in its talons. This circumstance Barlow saw in Scotland, as he was drawing views there. The cat's resistance brought both animals to the ground, whence Barlow took them up.

Mr. Northcote's design has considerable merit, and is engraved in mezzotinto, in a manner that does credit to the abilities of the artist. The story of the fable is well told—as it may not be in the recollection of some of our readers, we have subjoined a slight abridgment from Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Æsop*, with one of the knight's curious and quaint *moral reflections upon the application it bath unto men and women*.

"A lion fell in love with a country lass, and desired her father's consent to have her in marriage—The answer was churlish enough: 'He'd never agree to marry his daughter to a beast, but upon condition that he would agree to have his teeth drawn, and, his nails pared, for these were things, (he said), that the foolish girl was terribly afraid of.' The lion sends for a surgeon immediately to do the work, (for what will not love make a body do?) and so soon as ever the operation was over challenges the father to perform his promise. The countryman, seeing the lion disarmed, plucked up a good heart, and with a swinging cudgel so ordered the matter that he broke off the match."

MORAL.

"Here's a *beast* in love with a *virgin*, which is but a reverse of the preposterous passions we meet with frequently in the world, when reasonable creatures of both sexes fall in love with those that in the allusion may (almost without a figure) pass for beasts. There is nothing so fierce or so savage but love will soften it; nothing so generous but it will debauch it; nothing so sharp sighted in other matters, but it throws a mist before the eyes of it. It puts the philosopher beside his

Latin;

Latin; and to sum up all in a little—where this passion domineers, neither honor nor virtue is able to stand before it. The lion parting with his teeth and his claws, in a compliment to his new mistress, is no more than what we see every day exemplified in the case of making over estates and jointures, with the malice *propense* all this while, of holding their noses to the grindstone, and with the girl's father here, of jilting them at last."

Messrs. Boydell have just published a large print of *Mr. Kemble in the character of Rolla*, and one of the same size, of *the same actor, in the character of Hamlet*; both of them engraved from pictures painted by *Lawrence*, and engraved by *Reynolds*. These two pictures must be in the recollection of many of our readers, and the prints are very finely engraved in mezzotinto. To the collectors of theatrical portraits they will be a very great acquisition; as they are much superior to the generality of prints that have been published under that denomination.

As this is a time when almost every citizen finds it requisite to devote some part

of his time to the study, if not the practice, of military exercises, Mr. Ackermann has just published an elegant quarto volume, with prints and explanatory letter-press, entitled

The Loyal Volunteers in their respective Uniforms, shewing the different Attitudes of the Manual, Platoon, and Funeral Exercise.

The whole is printed on superfine vellum paper, handsomely coloured and hot-pressed; the volunteers standing in different positions, with an engraved explanation of the motion under each plate. It comprizes a minute detail of the uniforms, mottos, and accoutrements, the times of their being first instituted, and the names of their commanding officers, with various other information relative to the subject.

The whole consists of seventy-seven plates of infantry, and eight of cavalry, which not only exhibits the different uniforms of the numerous and loyal Volunteer corps, formed in and about London, but a representation of the manual and platoon exercise, &c. &c.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

ARCHITECTURE.

AN Essay on Rural Architecture, illustrated with Original and Economical Designs; being an Attempt also to refute by Analogy the Principles of Mr. Malton's Essay on Cottage Architecture. To which are added, Hints for Rural Retreats, &c. and a Design for the Naval Pillar. By Richard Elsam, Architect, 2l. 2s. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Testimonies of different Authors respecting the Colossal Statue of Ceres, placed in the Vestibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, July 1803; with an Account of its Removal from Eleusis. 1s.

ASTRONOMY.

A Defence of the Divine System of the World, which represents the Earth as being at Rest, and the Heavenly Bodies in Motion; with a Demonstration of the Fallacy of the Solar System of Pythagoras, Copernicus, and Newton. By Bartholomew Prescott. 2s 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the

Rev. Alexander Geddes, L.L.D.; by John Mason Good. With a Portrait of the Doctor. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Observations on the Drama, with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society; by Edward Green, 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Progressive Exercises, adapted to the Eton Accidence, to be written or repeated while learning the Nouns and Verbs. To which is added, an easy Method to teach Boys to construe or translate from the Latin; with Examples and Lessons, in which are introduced Fables and short Sentences, a compendious Heathen Mythology, and a Summary of Christian Faith and Duties. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. stitched.

HISTORY.

The History of France, from the Year 1790 to the Peace of Great Britain in 1802; by John Adolphus, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

The

The History of the Invasion of Switzerland by the French, and the Destruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden; by Henry Zschokke; translated from the French of J. B. Briatte, by J. Aikin, M.D. With a Preface and Supplement by the Translator. 8vo. 365 pages.

LAW.

Fairburn's Correct Abstract of an Act passed 17th July 1803, for Arming the Nation. 6d.

Abstract of the Act on Income. 6d.

MEDICAL.

The Report of the Cow-Pock Inoculation, from the Practice of the Cow-Pock Institution, during the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802; written by the Physicians to the Institution; with Engravings. 6s. boards.

The Elements of Physiology, containing a clear Explanation of every Function of the Human Body, in which the Modern Improvements in Chemistry, Galvanism, and other Sciences, are applied to the Action of the Animal Economy. Translated from the French of A. Richerand, Principal Surgeon to the Hospital of the North, Paris; by Robert Kerrison, Surgeon, 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Dissertation on the Bit Noben, or Fætid Salt of the Hindus, the Sal Indus Antiquorum, commonly known by the Name of Khalla Neemuk; with Remarks on the Cerayta of the Hindoos, the Kussel Uzzereerch of the Arabians, the Calamus Aromaticus Antiquorum; by John Henderson, of the Bengal Medical Establishment. 8vo. 40 pages. 3s.

An Address to the County of Bedford on the Nature and Efficacy of the Cow-Pox, in preventing the Small Pox; with particular Directions for Inoculating the former. To which is annexed, a Letter from Dr. Jenner, and Illustrative Cases by Mr. J. Pulley. By G. D. Yeats, M.D. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

Gleanings in England, Descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country; vol. III. and last; with a Sketch of London, and New Views of Peace and War, exhibiting a Picture of the Present Crisis; by Mr. Pratt.

The East India Directory for 1803, corrected to the 12th of July. 5s.

Essays on Subjects of Miscellaneous Literature, including Medical Education and the Drama; and on the Present State of Ireland; by William Henry Turner, M.D. 3s. 6d.

A Guide to the Knowledge of the Ancients; humbly inscribed to His Majesty, and to Parliament; by R. Deverell, Esq. M.P. book I. 3s.

The Works of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. including Pieces never before published; with an Account of his Life and Character, by his Son George. Illustrated by Portraits and other Engravings. Large quarto. 2l. 12s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Situation and Treatment of the English arrested by Order of the

French Government; containing some Secret Anecdotes of General Brabançon, Commandant at Calais, &c. &c.; by William Wright, 1s.

The Annual Review; or, History of Literature for 1802; by A. Aikin; (to be continued annually), large volume, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Women; their Condition, and Influence on Society; by Joseph Alexander Segur; translated from the French; 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Part II. Vol. II. which completes the Work, of Rural Sports; by W. B. Daniell.

A Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Packet the Lady Hobart, on an Island of Ice, in June 1803; with an Account of the Escape of the Crew; by the Commander. 1s. 6d.

The Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XIV. with Observations, by Helen Maria Williams, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

MILITARY.

Abstracts of the Army of Reserve Act; of the Act for the General Defence of the Country; and of the Acts passed to amend the same. 1s. 3d.

The Eighteen Manœuvres, with the Words of Command, carefully arranged, and reduced to a very small Size, for the Use of the Army, Volunteers, &c. 2s.

Instructions concerning the Duties of Light Infantry in the Field; by General Jarry, Commandant of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. 12mo. 4s. boards.

The Danger of Invasion and Means of Defence fairly estimated; with a few Remarks submitted to the Consideration of Government and of the Public; by a Military Officer. 2s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

General Zoology; or, Systematic Natural History; by George Shaw, M.D. Vol. IV. being the First of the History of Fishes.— 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS.

The German Sorcerers; by Mr. Lyttleton. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Reginald di Torby, and the Twelve Robbers. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. sewed.

PHILOLOGY.

A New Theory and Prospectus of the Persian Verbs, with their Hindoostanee Synonyms; by John Gilchrist, Esq. 4to. 10s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

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Poems on various Subjects; the Highlanders, &c.; by Mrs. Grant, Laggan; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached on the 24th of April, at St. James's Church, by the Bishop of Gloucester; to which are added, by the Society, Observations on Resuscitation; the Adjudication of the Premiums; the Rev. Dr. Morgan's Addresses to Mr. Wilkinson; and the Restorative Process. 1s. 6d.

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Zeal and Unanimity in the Defence of our Country, recommended in a Sermon preached July 14; by A. Longmore, L.L.B. 1s.

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A Sermon on Luke xxii. 36.—"He that hath no Sword, let him sell his Garment and buy one." Preached previous to the Enrolment of Volunteers, by the Rev. Cornelius Miles, Rector and Captain. 6d.

The Christian Hero; or, the Union of Piety and Patriotism enforced; a Sermon preached at the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, July 31; by J. Hewlet, B.D. 1s.

A Sermon on his Majesty's Call for the united Exertions of his People against the threatened Invasion, preached at Bath, July 31, by the Rev. Charles Daubeny. 8vo. 16 pages.

The Constitution and Example of the Seven Apocalyptic Churches; a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Bishops of St. David's and Exeter, July 17, by Ralph Churton, M.A. 4to. 21 pages.

The Necessity and Benefit of Preaching the Gospel; a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, at Brentwood, June 1; by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Ordination holden by the Bishop of Oxford, June 1803, at Christ Church; by Charles Barton, B.D. 8vo. 23 pages.

To your Tents, O Britons! A Sermon preached July 31, by Charles Jerram, A.M. 3d.

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Recommended to the serious Perusal of Young Persons before Confirmation—A Practical Account of the Principal Doctrines of Christianity; with suitable Prayers; by William J. Rees, M.A. 1s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE sincerely congratulate the amateurs of the fine arts, and the public in general, upon the recent acquisition of one of the finest collection of pictures that ever adorned the British metropolis. This collection, which is now exhibiting, under the title of the **TRUCHSESS GALLERY**, in the New Road, opposite to Portland-place, consists of pictures from the pencil of all the first masters in every school, and completely fills a suite of eight large rooms, built in a new and elegant style for the purpose. Though they might be considered rather as forming the extensive gallery of a sovereign prince, than as that of a private individual, yet they are the sole property of **COUNT TRUCHSESS**, of Cologne, who during the late war removed them for safety to Vienna. The gallery is divided into the old school, the Flemish, the Dutch, the German, the French, the Italian, and Spanish, schools, and it is remarkable at once for the great variety of masters it possesses, and the fortunate choice of their works. The number of pictures is so great as to have put the proprietor to an expence of upwards of 4000*l.* for Custom-house duties; and their removal from Vienna to London, and the fitting up of the suite of apartments has cost him 12,000 guineas. The collection is valued at 60,000 guineas. Thus possessing a private gallery so extensive and well chosen, we may hope, that in a few years, by the accession of other paintings, a national gallery may be formed in London, which will rival that of the Louvre at Paris.

MR. HAYLEY has announced a Life of Romney, the painter, to be compiled from materials bequeathed by him to that gentleman for the purpose.

The **REV. JOHN ROBINSON**, of Ravenstonedale, in Westmoreland, is engaged on a Treatise on Grecian Antiquities, which is intended equally for the use of schools and seminaries, and to aid the researches of the antiquary and the man of learning. The author hopes to be able to supply the defects of Potter's and Harwood's Grecian Antiquities, which are almost exclusively confined to Athens, and to give an account of the antiquities of Greece in general, particularly of those of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedon. The work will form two volumes octavo.

The engravers of London, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, have formed themselves into a society, called the *Chalcographic Society*. To alleviate the misfortunes and miseries resulting from sickness and the decays of nature is the immediate object of this institution, and there can be no doubt but that the funds arising from the subscriptions of artists, aided by the public support, to which it has a claim from the lovers of the arts, will prove equal to the support of those, who, in spite of their utmost exertions, may need such aid. Among the officers and committee for the present year we see the names of Bartolozzi, Tomkins, Anker Smith, Fitler, Milton, Lowry, &c.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded to **MR. KNIGHT SPENCER**, of Breadstreet, Cheapside, their honorary silver medalion for the invention of a *Marine Spencer* for the preservation of lives in cases of shipwreck or other accidents at sea. This spencer consists of a girdle to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 800 old tavern corks strung upon a strong wire, well lashed together with lay-cord, covered with canvass, and painted in oil, so as to make it water proof; when it is wanted it is to be slid from the feet close up under the arms, and to be fastened over each shoulder by means of tapes or cords. A person thus equipped may safely trust himself to the waves, for he will float head and shoulders above water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

The Winter Courses of Lectures given at the adjoining Hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy's, will commence in the following order:—at St. Thomas's Hospital, Anatomy, and the operations of surgery, by **MR. CLINE**, and **MR. ASTLEY COOPER**, on Saturday, October 1, at one o'clock. At Guy's Hospital, Practice of medicine, by **DR. BABINGTON**, and **DR. CURRY**, on Monday, October 3, at ten in the morning.—Principles and practice of chemistry, by **DR. BABINGTON** and **MR. ALLEN**, on Tuesday, October 4, at ten in the morning.—Theory of medicine and materia medica, by **DR. CURRY**, on Tuesday, October 4, at seven in the evening.—Midwifery and diseases of women and children, by **DR. HAIGHTON**, on Wednesday,

Wednesday, October 5, at eight in the morning.—Physiology or laws of the animal economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 10, at a quarter before seven in the evening.—Principles and practice of surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, illustrated by select cases under his care in Guy's hospital, on Monday, October 10, at eight in the evening. The above lectures given at these two hospitals, are so arranged, that no two of them interfere with each other in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a *complete course of medical and surgical instruction*. The terms and other particulars to be learned by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMP-
TON will commence their Lectures at the London Hospital, upon anatomy, physiology, and the principles and operations of surgery, on Saturday the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock—Demonstrations and dissections, as usual, by Mr. ARMIGER—A series of lectures upon surgery, illustrated by cases under treatment, will be given during the winter, by the surgeons of the hospital.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures will begin at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the following order: On the theory and practice of medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL—Clinical lectures on select cases occurring in the hospital, will be occasionally given by Dr. ROBERTS—On anatomy and physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY—On comparative anatomy and physiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY—On the theory and practice of surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY—On chemistry and the materia medica, by Dr. POWELL—On midwifery and the diseases of women and children, by Dr. THYNNE. The anatomical lectures will begin on Saturday, October 1, at two o'clock, and the other lectures will begin in the following week. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Nicholson, at the apothecary's shop, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS, of the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill Street, will begin their Winter Course of Lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, on Monday October 3, at two o'clock—Practical anatomy will be continued as usual. A plan of the Course may be had by applying to Mr. Wilson, in Great Windmill Street, or to Mr. Thomas, in Leicester-square.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 105.

Mr. BLAIR, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, will commence his Lectures on picturesque anatomy and physiology, for the information of scientific persons, amateurs of natural history, students in the liberal arts, and professional men in general: on the first Tuesday evening of October and February, at eight o'clock, precisely; and continue every succeeding Tuesday, agreeably to the plan described in a printed syllabus.

The Lectures of Dr. PEARSON will commence in Leicester-square, the second week of October next. A lecture is given on therapeuticks from a quarter before to a quarter past eight o'clock;—on the practice of physic, from a quarter past eight to about nine;—and on chemistry, from a quarter after nine to ten every morning, excepting Saturdays; on which days a lecture is delivered on the practice of physic, from eight to nine; and on the cases of patients from nine to ten.

Dr. CLARKE will begin a Course of his Lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, on Tuesday, October 4, at a quarter past ten o'clock. These lectures are given in the winter season only, at No. 1, New Burlington street.

Dr. BATTY, physician to the British Lying-in-hospital, Brownlow Street, will commence his usual Course of Lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children, on Monday, October 10, at his house in Great Marlborough Street, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Particulars respecting attendance on labours, &c. may be known by applying to Dr. Batty, No. 6, Great Marlborough Street.

The sum of 20,000 was lately voted by Parliament towards making a navigable canal through the Highlands of Scotland, from sea to sea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining part is to be 20 feet deep, and of a proportionate breadth, so that ships of the line may pass from the North Sea to the British Channel. This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney islands, a passage of fourteen days in the calmest weather, and which in the stormy season is seldom effected in less than three months. On the contrary the passage by the proposed canal will not occupy more than twelve days, and frequently little more than half that period.

A correspondence has lately taken place between Mr. SMITH, Secretary of the Navy in the United States, and Dr. MITCHELL,

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CHELL;

CHELL, relative to the dampness acquired by gunpowder. The following is the substance of Dr. Mitchell's opinion, as given in the *Medical Repository*, published at New York:—"The evil complained of must be sought for in the saltpetre, which consists of three distinct materials: 1. Potash; 2. The acid of putrefaction; and, 3. Water. These are combined in certain proportions, and made to cohere by an attractive force. When the constituent parts are pure, and well-proportioned, they form fine and unadulterated saltpetre; but it very often happens that some of the component parts of saltpetre are not pure, or, if pure, not compounded in due proportions:

1. The potash, or alkaline basis of saltpetre, is frequently imperfect in its constitution, or vitiated by foreign admixture. Common or sea salt is sometimes combined with it. This, however, is not all. A mixture of lime is often derived from the plaster and other calcareous matter, which abounds in the saltpetre beds and collections. This earth has been found, by experience, to weaken the strength of the powder in two ways. 1. By adding to the weight of that manufactured article unacidified lime, which is an inactive ingredient, and which has no explosive force; or, 2. By disposing powder to grow damp, whenever acidified lime exists in the form of a septic acid, and exercises its inherent attractive power of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere and other surrounding objects. In the former case, powder, though dry, will be weak; in the latter it will imbibe humidity, and also be weak of course. Some years ago, under the French Monarchy, the want of a due explosive force in the powder with which their artillery was served, became a subject of public inquiry. The Academy of Arts and Sciences traced it to an accidental adulteration with lime and calcareous matter, in the Parisian manufactories. To obviate this difficulty, they recommended an addition of as much good Russian or other potash to the saltpetre-beds as would saturate completely all the septic acid, and of course discharge or precipitate all the lime. By attention to this, the quality of the saltpetre was improved. This may be done when saltpetre abounds either with combined or uncombined lime. Dissolve it in water; and pure potash, added so as to saturate it exactly, will detach every atom of lime from its connection. Both the inconveniences above-mentioned will be thus prevented. 2. The septic acid may possibly be defective or vitiated in some cases. Of this, however, we know little; and the little we know leads us to be very far from believing the acid ingredient of the saltpetre to be much in fault. That sour product of putrefaction is commonly active enough. When floating at large in an aerial

form, and poisoning the atmosphere with a pestilential taint, its epidemic ravages are but too well-known. It would seem that when held in bondage, and enchained by potash, its destructive career was run, and would never be begun again. But it is a curious and admirable fact, that that pernicious acid, which, before its connection with potash, was the chief instrument of pestilence, should, in the act of extrication and enlargement (destructive like dying Sampson) be the principal engine of war. As far as the power of this agent goes, it is mostly strong enough. 3. In a crystallized form, saltpetre, like all other salts, contains a quantity of water. But this water is in a latent state, and not discoverable by an hygrometer. For all the purposes of touch, the substance may be pronounced dry. In a pure and perfectly saturated state of septic acid and potash, there will be no attraction of water from the surrounding air, and consequently such saltpetre will not attract moisture, nor cause dampness in the gunpowder into whose constitution it enters. On the whole, Sir, I believe the fault you find with your cannon-powder is to be referred to impurity or adulteration in the saltpetre. There appears good reason to conclude, that the evil will be remedied by a removal or correction of these. I therefore recommend that great care be taken to refine and crystallize the saltpetre."

Some severe remarks appear in the same *Repository*, relative to "the pretended and useless discovery," as the editors call it, of Dr. Smith's nitrous fumigation, as a preventive of contagion.

VASSALI EANDI has shewn by repeated experiments (1.) That metals and their oxides, thrown on his electrometer, bring thither a contrary kind of electricity, the metal positive electricity, and its oxide negative. (2.) That the electric fluid does not affect the fluid of the voltaic pile, the action of which is not altered by the union of positive electricity to the negative pile, nor by another combination of electric and Galvanic conductors. From these and other experiments of the same kind, he has deduced the theory of Galvanism, which he explained in the last sitting of his public experiments at the Athenæum of Turin.

HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, is expected in Paris, in September or October. He has promised to bring with him many new genera and species of plants; likewise a filiceous substance, analogous to the *tabascher* of the East-Indies, which exists in the knots of a gigantic graminaceous plant, that is confounded with the bambou. In his letter to Delambres he speaks of the milk of a *rugetable* cow, a tree so called by the Indians, which

when heated with the nitric acid gave a caout-chouc, of a balsamic odour, but which, instead of being caustic and hurtful, like all other vegetable milks, is nourishing, and agreeable to the taste. He discovered it in the road to Oronoko, in a plantation, where the Negroes drink a great deal of it. So attentive have he and his companions been to every thing that relates to plants, that he says, "Of every vegetable we can indicate the rock where it resides, and the height in toises at which it grows, so that in our manuscripts will be found very correct materials for the *geography of plants*."

The following is the method adopted in Germany and Sweden for making artificial yeast. "To one hundred pounds of the best malt, consisting of one part of malted wheat, and two parts of malted barley, dried in the open air, and well ground or bruised, add ten pounds of good hops, and brew the mixture with 350 pounds of water to form wort. After a short boiling separate the grains and hops from the wort, which last by continued boiling may be reduced to 175lbs. Cool it down as soon as possible to 70° Fahrenheit, and then mix it with 32lbs. of yeast, which the first time may be of common brewer's yeast, but in every subsequent operation, of the artificial. The wort will soon ferment, and in a few hours it will be covered with a thick yeasty froth; the whole mass must then be strongly agitated, and, at the same time, well mixed with from 50 to 75lb. of fine ground meal of wheat or barley, either malted or unmalted. In a cool place this yeast will keep ten or fifteen days in summer, and four or five weeks in winter." It is said to be as good as the best common yeast for the use of brewers, distillers, bakers, and pastry cooks.

From some experiments made by M. RITTER, of Jena, on the invisible rays of the solar spectrum, he concludes that there exists without the spectrum, and at its two extremities, invisible rays which possess the property of assisting oxygenation, and disoxygenation. He has also observed a singular coincidence between these effects, and those of Galvanism; for the eye, when placed in contact with the *negative* conductor of the pile, sees every object *red*: but if placed against the *positive* conductor, it sees them *blue*; whence there appears to result an analogy between the action of the negative electricity and that of red light, and of the positive and the violet light.

The corvette *Naturaliste*, which Captain BAUDIN, the French circumnavigator sent to Europe from the Molucca

islands, is arrived safe at Havre, with 140 chests full of natural curiosities.

Gen. MORTIER has addressed a letter to the University of Göttingen, assuring the Members thereof of the special protection of the French, and that the din of arms should not interrupt their literary labours.

From the Catalogue Sytématique et raisonné de la Littérature Française, published by Cit. TREUTTEL, we learn, that in the course of the year 1802, there were printed in that country 1341 new works, of which 148 belonged to the class of novels and romances!

In the departments of des Landes and de l'Hérault in France, they have begun to cultivate an oleaginous plant, called *Arachide*, and belonging to the family of legumes (*Arachis Hypogæa*.) The Spaniards brought it from America, and the French obtained it from Spain. It is asserted, that the seeds of it yield more than half their weight of an oil, which is fit to be used in food, to be burned in lamps, or employed in the arts. The crop is not exposed to so much danger from the weather, or so liable to fail, as that of the olive or walnut tree. An ounce of the oil of the *Arachis*, in a lamp with a rush wick a line and a half in diameter, burned 9 hours and 26 minutes. An ounce of olive-oil in a lamp, with a wick of the same size, lasted only 8 hours. It is likewise superior in this respect to other species of oil. It may supply the place of the best olive-oil for culinary and other purposes of domestic economy, and it is found to be more proper than any other for the manufacture of soap.

The city of Moscow begins to rival Petersburg in taste and the magnificence of its public amusements. Last winter several Italian operas were exhibited there; and among others the *Alceste* of Gluck, and the *Zenobia* at Palmyra, of Anfossi. The expences of these two operas amounted to 500,000 roubles.

In a Memoir on the chymical nature of ants, &c. by Citizen A. F. FOURCROY, inserted in the fifth number of the *Annals of the National Museum of Natural History* at Paris, the author observes, that, considering all that has been written on the subject of the acid of ants, it would seem difficult to produce any thing new; this, however, he has attempted, and executed, by the following important discovery:—that the skeleton of ants is formed, like that of hot-blooded animals, of phosphate of lime: that they are, moreover, formed of a great quantity of carbone united to a small quantity of hydrogen, and to a little oxygen; and that they contain

tain two vegetable-acids, viz. the acetous-acid, and the malic-acid.

M. SCHROETER, grand bailiff at Lienthal, has several times observed the new planet Ceres Ferdinandea, and he has communicated certain results of his observations to the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen. On the 11th of January, 1802, M. Harding likewise observed this new planet in a magnified state of 136 and 288 times, with his reflector of 15 feet, and found its disc in a reddish light, nebulous, not terminated, and larger than a satellite of Jupiter. The unfavourable weather and indispotion were the reason that M. Schroeter could not combine his observations with those of M. Harding, till the 25th of January. On that day, with the same magnifying, and by the same reflector, the disc of Ceres appeared to M. Schroeter under the perfectly round form of a planet, without scintillation, and for that time in a light not reddish, but perfectly white; it was exactly terminated, and every way similar to that of the planet Herschel; but it was inclosed in a nebulosity like that of a comet, very narrow, which completely environed it, and which made a strong contrast with the exact manner in which it was termi-

nated. With respect to this singular termination, the new planet, in some measure, resembled the comet of 1799, described in the third volume of the Memoirs of M. Schroeter; only that its disc appeared clearer and more distinct, and its atmospheric nebulosity was extremely narrow. M. Schroeter, on the same night, by means of a microscope, with a magnifying of 288 of his reflector, found the diameter of the disc exactly terminated, $1''815$, and the entire diameter, including the nebulosity, $2''514$, (M. Harding, $2''330$); the right ascension was at 11h. 36', 188° 19' 50", the north declination 11° 54' 43". At the time of the following observations, the planet appeared always sometimes more, sometimes less, nebulous, and it no longer appeared exactly terminated as before; so that its aspect sometimes resembled the planetary nebulosity near γ of Aquarius. Its white light varied on the 26th to a bluish; but on the 28th and 31st of January, with the same magnifying of the reflector, it approached to a reddish colour. On the 26th of January, the apparent diameter was $2''687$; on the 28th $2''793$; on the 31st, $2''930$. Exclusive of these determinations, the following observations have been made by M. Harding:

			Mean Time	Apparent Right Ascension	Apparent Declination.
1802.					
January	10	.	7 ^o 11'	186 ^o 36' 7"	11 ^o 4' 2"
.	25	.	11 40	188 20 5	11 54 48
.	26	.	11 56	188 24 22	11 59 56
.	28	.	13 33	188 31 18	12 5 8
.	31	.	11 40	188 37 9	12 21 13

It is a truth generally admitted, that the bones of animals contain a substance essentially nutritive; but unto the present time this truth has added nothing to our modes of procuring aliment in common use, bones have not the less been an article of loss in our public and private economy. PAPIN, who wished to extract this nutritive substance, conceived the idea of the digester, which bears his name. Some ingenious men have endeavoured to bring that machine to perfection; but it still remains only an apparatus of physics; it is by much too complicated to be adopted for domestic purposes. Since Papin, Messrs. Proust, Darcet, Pelletier, and other scientific characters in France, have attempted to obtain the jelly of bones by more simple methods; but their labours lie buried in large scientific collections, and alimentary economy has not hitherto made use of those fortunate discoveries

that science had made. Citizen CADET DE VAUX, Superintendent of the Military Hospital of Paris, &c. having long turned his thoughts to the enormous waste that is made of bones, and on the means of ameliorating the subsistence of the indigent classes, the sick poor, &c. gives it as his opinion, that the only method to extract, with ease, the nutritive substance from bones, is to pulverise them. The author has made his experiments and observations the subject of a Memoir which he has lately published. In this he acknowledges himself indebted to the dog for the idea of pulverization. He further observes, that one pound of bones will furnish as much broth as six pounds of meat, and that the broth of bones, considered as an article of diet, is preferable to the broth of meat. He likewise pronounces this branch of economy pregnant with valuable resources to small families in towns,

to villagers in the country, and to civil and military hospitals—to soldiers in camp, or in a besieged city, and to the mariner in long voyages. The author then treats at large of the virtues of bone-broth, &c. &c. It appears from the notes, that Citizen Regnault, proprietor of a considerable foundry at Paris, desirous to extend the discovery of Citizen Cadet de Vaux, has caused a pestle and mortar to be founded for this particular purpose, and with a view to realise the object of his useful labours.

Citizen CATHALA, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses, by which one half of the quantity usually required for that purpose is sufficient. The tiles are to be made in a square instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part, on two sides, by the superior row.

It has been found, by experience, that the best remedy for the sting of wasps and bees, is to apply to the part affected common colinary salt moistened with a little water. Even in a case where the patient had incautiously swallowed a wasp in a draught of beer, and been stung by it in the wind-pipe, the alarming symptoms that ensued, were almost instantly relieved by swallowing repeated doses of water, saturated with salt.

Two experiments have been read by Cit. GAUTHEROT, in the sitting of the Galvanic Society of Paris, of the 4th Brumaire, and which are considered as curious and important from the inductions to which they naturally lead. First experiment—The person that would perform it must place in his mouth the upper ends of

two wires of platina, or of any other metal not oxydable, and proceed to make the two other ends touch the two extremities of a weak Galvanic apparatus, with a view to appreciate the degree of its influence. He will then experience an effect more or less remarkable, according as his tongue is more or less habituated to discern the particular flavour of the Galvanic fluid. But on placing one upon the other these same lower ends of the two wires of platina, without deranging those placed in his mouth, he will again perceive the same flavour, although in a slighter degree. Second experiment—If the Galvanic apparatus has only produced a *minimum* of effect, which must necessarily be the case, either when 1, the apparatus has but one single story or stage; or, 2, when the substances which compose this story, are in their own nature but ill adapted to produce the Galvanic effect, or when they can only develop it in the slightest degree, in either of these circumstances it may happen that the organ will not feel itself affected by the perception of any flavour. But then it will be sufficient to let the lower end of the platina wires rest on the two extremities of the apparatus and to bring back the two wires immediately one against the other, without deranging their extremities placed in the mouth. This new contact will necessarily produce an effect more intense than the former; and if it should be thought convenient to augment it still further, this might be done by bringing back alternately the lower ends of the platina wires, first to the two extremities of the battery and afterwards one against the other. These contacts repeated would develop the flavour peculiar to the fluid, or that which is the certain sign of its influence.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Five Songs, sung by Mr. Incledon in the "Wandering Melodist;" in which is introduced the popular new loyal Song, written by Mr. Cherry, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Composed and dedicated to Her Majesty, by Joseph Mazzinghi, Esq. 6s.

THESE songs are strongly tinged with the general style of the master from whose pen they proceed. An open freedom of melody, decision of character, and varied and pointed expression, distinguish them from the common productions of the day; while the bass and piano accompaniment will be further recommendations to

those who seek a good effect even independent of the voice. But though the collection altogether ranks with the best modern vocal productions, we must be allowed to make our distinction, and to say that in originality, truth of conception, and force of character, "The Farmer's Treasure," "Inconstant Sue," and "The Italian Count and English Captain," have much the superior claim to our praise.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by G. F. Pinto, and inscribed to his Friend, John Field. 4s.

We have been so ample in our remarks on

on Mr. Pinto's late publications for the piano-forte; and the present sonata comes so much under the same general description, that a few words will suffice for its merits and character. We shall, therefore, only say, that we trace the same unequivocal marks of a strong natural fancy running wild; an unintelligible extravagance of modulation, and an affected and distorted combination of notes. These observations are not, however, meant to discourage Mr. Pinto's future efforts, but to enable him to give a more natural, simple, and fair display of that genius for which we have already allowed him such extensive credit; and which, under proper correction, cannot fail to render him as distinguished in composition as he has long been in performance.

May-Day, a favourite Duett. Composed by the late Mr. J. Danby. 1s. 6d.

This duett is comprized in two movements; the first, in two crotchets, *allegretto*, and the second in six quavers, *vivace*. The prevailing feature in this composition is *simplicity*. The passages are every where such as would arise in an ingenious mind from reading the words, and the parts move together with an ease and smoothness which cannot but produce an excellent and interesting effect. As admirers of this kind of music, we hope the publisher, Mr. Riley, is in possession of other manuscripts of this admired composer; and that he means speedily to commit them to the press.

"Female Volunteers of 1803," Sung by Miss Daniels at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Brooks. The Words written by Mr. Fox. 1s.

The opening of this song is characterized by a boldness of idea perfectly analogous to the subject of the words; and the succeeding passages, though not quite equal to the promise given by the first four bars, are tolerably energetic, and, in some instances, striking. We are sorry not to be able to compliment Mr. Fox on the quality of his share in the production; but patriotic zeal is at present an acceptable substitute for poetical inspiration.

The Overture to the popular Divertissement called "Our Native Land," in which are introduced the favourite airs of "Molly put the Kettle on," and the "Humble Thatched Cottage." Composed by J. Sanderfen. 2s.

Mr. Sanderfen, by the united means of invention, compilation, and arrangement, has furnished a regular, yet pleasingly varied, overture. The introductory move-

ment is constructed with taste and scientific propriety; and the effect of the following movements displays a judgment in orchestral composition, surpassing the general examples in music of this light description.

"The Sea-Boy on the Giddy Mast," an admired Song, sung by Mr. Incedon in "the Wandering Melodist." Written by W. Pearce, Esq. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Whitaker has given to the "Sea-Boy" a bold and characteristic melody. It is, however, in some instances, falsely phrased; particularly at the line "No more for me shall be unfurled" in which a period, or close, is introduced in the middle of the sense, and disjoins the members of a sentence naturally inseparable. The bass, though slight, is not ill chosen, and the piano-forte accompaniment is calculated to heighten the intended effect.

The Loyalist, written by a Friend to the King, Country, and Constitution. 1s.

The author of the words of this song, which are adapted to an old and popular tune, has, in a respectable degree, blended the spirit of poetry with that of loyalty. There are five verses, in which the poet glances at the efforts of the late Pretender, the gallantry of William the Third, and the perfidy of Gallic politics; and, concludes with a well-turned compliment to the patriotic reign and unvaried good faith of the present British monarch.

A favourite Duett for Two Violoncellos. Composed and inscribed to John Marsh, Esq. by W. Prince. 2s. 6d.

This duett is conceived with taste, and its parts are combined with judgment. Of its *originality* we cannot speak in complimentary terms: the passages, however, rise out of each other with an ease and nature that speak respectable talents, and considerable intelligence, as well in the general laws of composition as in the powers, compass, and character of that rich, manly, and mellow-toned instrument, the bassoon.

"Dear Ladies, with humble Submission I crave." Sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Miss Daniels. Composed by Mr. Cope. 1s.

This song is of that airy description suitable to the place for which it was composed, and affords an agreeable specimen of Mr. Cope's fancy in ballad music. Of the words we cannot speak very highly. The ideas are commonplace, and the expressions are not turned with that neatness and delicacy requisite to a good style in this species of poetry.

The

The Wandering Savoyard's Song. Written by Mr. Diamond, jun. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

We find some agreeable passages, and a tolerable connection of ideas in this song; but the symphonies are too long, and the bass is not sufficiently relieved from the arpeggio: hence a monotony in the style, and a *tedium* in the general effect.

A favourite slow March for a Military Band, or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Earl of Radnor, by H. B. Schroeder. 1s.

Mr. Schroeder has published this march in score for kettle-drums, a trumpet, horns, clarionets, bassoons, and a serpent,

accompanied with a part for the piano-forte. The passages are boldly conceived, and the parts are distributed among the different instruments with that ability and judgment which speaks much knowledge of a military band, and ensures a good effect.

Mrs. Wybrow's Dance in the Enchanted Harp. Composed by W. Ware. 1s.

This dance is animated and dramatic. It is here published for the piano-forte, and will be found both pleasing and improving to practitioners on that instrument.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament.

“An Act for the further Prevention of malicious shooting, and attempting to discharge loaded Fire-arms, stabbing, cutting, wounding, poisoning, and the malicious using of Means to procure the Miscarriage of Women; and also the malicious setting Fire to Buildings; and also for repealing a certain Act, made in England in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of the late King James the First, intituled, ‘An Act to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard Children;’ and also an Act made in Ireland in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, also intituled, ‘An Act to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard Children;’ and for making other Provisions in lieu thereof.” (Passed 24th June 1803. cap. 58.)

It is enacted, That if any person, from and after the 1st of July 1803, shall, either in England or Ireland, wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully shoot at any of his Majesty's subjects, or shall wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully present, point, or level any kind of loaded fire-arms at any of his Majesty's subjects, and attempt, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, to discharge the same at or against his person, or shall wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully stab or cut any of his Majesty's subjects, with intent in so doing, or by means thereof, to murder, or rob, or to maim, disfigure, or disable such his Majesty's subject, or with intent to do some other grievous bodily harm to such his Majesty's subject, or with intent to obstruct, resist, or prevent the lawful apprehension and detainer of the person so stabbing or cutting, or the lawful apprehension and detainer of any of his accom-

plices, for any offences for which they may be liable by law to be apprehended, imprisoned, or detained, or shall wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully, administer to, or cause to be administered to, or taken by any of his Majesty's subjects, any deadly poison, or other noxious and destructive substance or thing, with intent such his Majesty's subject thereby to murder, or thereby to cause and procure the miscarriage of any woman, then being quick with child; or shall wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully set fire to any house, barn, granary, hop-oast, malt-house, stable, coach-house, outhouse, mill, warehouse, or shop, whether the same shall then be in the possession of the person so setting fire to the same, or in the possession of any other person, or of any body corporate, with intent thereby to injure or defraud his Majesty, or any of his Majesty's subjects, or any body corporate, in every such case, the persons so offending, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of and privy to such offence, shall be felons, and suffer death without benefit of clergy: but in case it shall appear on the trial of any person indicted for shooting at any of his Majesty's subjects, or for presenting, pointing, or levelling any kind of loaded fire-arms at any of his Majesty's subjects, and attempting, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, to discharge the same at or against his person, or for stabbing or cutting any of his Majesty's subjects with such intent as aforesaid, that such acts of shooting or presenting, pointing or levelling, stabbing or cutting, were committed under such circumstances as that if death had

had ensued therefrom the same would not in law have amounted to murder, in every such case the person so indicted shall be deemed not guilty of the felonies whereof they shall be indicted, but be thereof acquitted. § 1.

Also, if any person, after the said 1st of July 1803, shall wilfully and maliciously administer to, or cause to be administered to, or taken by any woman, any medicines, drug, or other substance or thing whatsoever, or shall use or employ, or cause or procure to be used or employed, any instrument or other means whatsoever, with intent thereby to cause or procure the miscarriage of any woman not being, or not being proved to be, quick with child at the time of administering such things or using such means, in every such case the persons so offending, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of and privy to such offence, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be fined, imprisoned, set in and upon the pillory, publickly or privately whipped, or to suffer one or more of the said punishments, or to be transported beyond the seas for not exceeding fourteen years, at the discretion of the Court. § 2.

The statute 21 Jac. 1. c. 27. made in England, and another made in Ireland 6 Anne, both intituled "Acts to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard Children," are hereby repealed; from the said 1st of July 1803, and from and after that day, the trials in England and Ireland respectively of women charged with the murder of any issue of their bodies, male or female, which, being born alive, would by law be bastard, shall proceed and be governed by the like rules of evidence and of presumption as are by law allowed in respect to other trials for murder. § 3.

But it shall be lawful for the jury by whose verdict any prisoner charged with such murder as aforesaid shall be acquitted, to find, in case it shall so appear in evidence that the prisoner was delivered of issue of her body, male, or female, which, if born alive, would have been bastard, and that she did, by secret burying, or otherwise, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that such prisoner shall be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for not exceeding two years. § 4.

"An Act for remedying certain Defects in the Laws relative to the building and repairing of County Bridges, and other Works maintained at the Expence of the Inhabitants of Counties in England." (Passed 24th June, 1803.)

It shall be lawful for the surveyor of

bridges and other public works, in each county, appointed at any general quarter sessions, to search for, take, and carry away gravel, stone, sand, and other materials, for the repair of such bridges and roads at the ends thereof, as the inhabitants of counties are bound to repair, and to remove obstructions and annoyances from such bridges and roads, in the same manner as the surveyor of any common highway. § 1.

Where any bridge or roads at the ends thereof, repaired at the expence of any county, shall be narrow and incommodious, the justices, at any of their general quarter sessions, may order such bridge and roads to be widened, improved, and made commodious for the public; and where any bridge shall be so much in decay as to render the taking the same wholly down necessary or expedient, the said justices, at any of their said general quarter sessions, may order the same to be rebuilt, either on the old site, or on any new one more convenient to the public, contiguous to, or within two hundred yards of the former one. § 2.

The right and property of all tools, implements, timber, bricks, stones, gravel, and other materials, purchased, gotten, or had, by the order of justices in counties, or the surveyor of county bridges, or in any respect belonging to such counties, shall be vested in such surveyor. § 3.

The inhabitants of counties may sue for any damages done to bridges and other works, and for the recovering of any property belonging to such counties, in the name of their surveyor, and also may be sued in the name of such surveyor; but the surveyor shall always be reimbursed out of the monies in the hands of the treasurer of the county. § 4.

No bridge hereafter to be erected in any county, by or at the expence of any individual or private person, body politick or corporate, shall be deemed or taken to be a county bridge, unless such bridge shall be erected in a substantial and commodious manner, under the direction of the county surveyor, or person appointed by the justices at their general quarter sessions. § 5.

Nothing herein shall extend to any bridges or roads which any persons are liable to maintain by reason of tenure, or prescription. § 7.

This act shall be deemed a public act. § 8.

"An Act for the Relief of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and of the Wives of Soldiers, in the Cases therein mentioned, so far as relates to England." (Passed 24th June 1803. Cap. 61.)

Every soldier or marine duly discharged out

out of any regiment, and every sailor duly discharged out of any ship belonging to His Majesty's navy, carrying his discharge by the third day at the latest from the date thereof, to the mayor or chief magistrate of the city, town, port, or corporate place, nearest to or within fifteen miles from the place where he shall have received his discharge, shall receive a certificate, stating the place to which the person so discharged is desirous of going, being his place of legal settlement; and such person producing such discharge, and such certificate, and being in his route, shall not, by asking relief, be deemed to be a rogue or vagabond.

The wife of any non-commissioned officer or soldier ordered for foreign service, making proof of her not being permitted to embark with her husband, before the mayor or chief magistrate, shall receive a certificate, stating the place to which she is desirous of going, being her place of legal settlement; and such person producing such certificate, and being in her route, shall not, by asking relief, be deemed to be a rogue or vagabond. § 2.

And in case of accident or sickness duly proved, which shall prevent the person having such certificate from proceeding on his or her journey, the chief magistrate of any other place may grant a new certificate. § 3.

Certificates or passes granted as heretofore from the Admiralty or War Office to discharged sailors, soldiers, or marines, or to their families, to carry them to their homes, shall have the same effect as the certificates herein permitted to be given. § 4.

"An Act for regulating the Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to His Majesty's Plantations and Settlements Abroad; or to Foreign Parts, with respect to the Number of such Passengers." (Passed 24th June 1803. Cap. 56.)

It shall not be lawful for any master or other person having the command of any British ship or vessel whatever, which shall clear out from any place in the United Kingdom, after the first of July 1803, to have on board, at or after being cleared out, at any one time, or to convey from any place in the United Kingdom to any parts beyond sea, a greater number, whether adults or children, including the crew, than in the proportion of one for every two tons burthen; and if any such ship shall be partly laden with merchandise, then the master is not to take on board a greater number, including the crew, than in the proportion of one for

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every two tons of that part of such vessel remaining unladen. § 1.

And, if any master or person having the command shall take on board, or if he, or the owners, shall engage to take on board a greater number, such master shall forfeit fifty pounds for each person exceeding the proportion limited. § 2.

And every ship bound to North America, shall be stored with at least twelve weeks provisions and water, sufficient to afford an allowance per day during the voyage, of not less than half a pound of meat, one pound and a half of bread, biscuit, or oatmeal, with half a pint of melasses, and one gallon of water, to each person on board, whether adult or child; and the master is to give out to each at least the said allowance every day, under the pain of twenty pounds for each neglect; and any person demanding a clearance for any such vessel which shall not be so stored, shall forfeit fifty pounds for each person for whom there shall not be a quantity of provisions and water sufficient to afford the allowance directed. § 3.

Before receiving a clearance for any such ship, the master shall deliver to the officer of customs a muster-roll, distinguishing the passengers from the crew; and every person delivering a false muster-roll shall forfeit fifty pounds for each person omitted, or falsely described; and the collector, comptroller, or surveyor of the port, or resident officer, together with one justice, shall muster the passengers and crew immediately before sailing, and search every such ship; and if it shall appear that a false muster-roll has been delivered, or if more persons shall be found on board than in the proportion allowed, or if the ship shall not be stored with provisions and water, as above, then such collector or comptroller, or the principal officer of customs, together with any such justice, may seize and detain such ship, and the master, until he or the owners shall find bail, to the amount of the penalties; and no clearance shall be given by any officer until the said officer, together with such justice, shall have mustered the persons on board, and shall have searched the ship as directed; and if upon such inspection the regulations of this act shall be found to have been complied with, a copy of the said muster-roll shall be certified by such officer, to be delivered to such master, and shall be preserved on board, and the original muster-roll remain at the custom-house. § 4.

If upon such muster, or otherwise, any passenger shall signify to such officer of customs,

toms, or to any justice, that he is desirous of being relanded, such officer, and such justice, are to take such person out of the ship. § 5.

No passenger shall be received on board, unless at a port where a custom-house shall be established, or officers of customs shall be stationed, on pain that the master shall forfeit five hundred pounds; and such ship shall be detained until such penalty shall be paid, or good bail be given for the same. § 6.

No ship carrying fifty persons, including the crew, shall be cleared out, unless provided with a surgeon, who shall produce a certificate of his having passed his examination. § 7.

And every surgeon shall have a medicine-chest properly stored; and before such ship shall be cleared out, such surgeon shall specify upon oath, before the officer of customs, the contents of such medicine-chest, and that they are good; and the affidavit shall be deposited in the custom-house, and the master or owner failing to provide a medicine-chest, and every surgeon neglecting or refusing to make oath as directed, shall forfeit fifty pounds. § 8.

The bedding of each passenger shall be aired upon the deck, when the weather will permit, once a day during the voyage, and such ship shall be fumigated with vinegar at least twice in every week, on pain that the master shall forfeit twenty pounds for each neglect. § 9.

No clearance shall be granted, unless the master and surgeon give bond to keep journals during the voyage, containing an account of the greatest number of persons who shall have been on board at the time of her departure, and during her voyage, and until her arrival at the port of destination, and of the provisions and water on board, and of the delivery of the daily allowances thereof, and of the airing of bedding, and of the fumigating the ship, and of the deaths, and cause thereof; and such master and surgeon shall deliver the journals to the officer at the port of arrival, on return from the voyage, and shall swear to the truth thereof; and the officer shall deliver to them copies of their oaths and journals, and transmit duplicates to the commissioners of the customs; masters or surgeons acting contrary hereto shall forfeit 100l. § 10.

It shall not be lawful for any master of any ship or vessel, other than a British ship or vessel, clearing out from any port in the United Kingdom, after the first of

July, 1803, to take on board a greater number of persons including the crew, than in the proportion of one for every five tons burthen; and the collector or chief officer may muster the passengers and crew, and search such ship, and if more shall be found on board than in the proportion allowed, such master shall forfeit fifty pounds for every person beyond the proportion, one moiety to His Majesty, and the other to such officer, who may detain such ship, until the penalties shall be paid. § 11.

The act shall not extend to vessels in the service of His Majesty, or of the Postmaster-general, or of the customs and excise, or of the East India Company. § 12.

If after any vessel shall have been cleared out, any master shall reland any provisions or water, he shall forfeit 200l. § 13.

But, if any passengers shall be relanded, then such master may reland, under the inspection of the officer of customs, a quantity not exceeding the proportion sufficient for such passengers relanded. § 14.

Commissioners of the customs shall prepare an abstract of this act to be hung up in every custom-house; and a copy thereof, and of the muster-roll, shall be hung up in every vessel, on penalty of 20l. on the master. § 15.

All captains and officers commanding ships of war, or revenue cutters, who shall meet any such ships at sea, shall call for the muster-roll, and search such ship; and if the provisions of this act have not been complied with, may seize and send them to some port. § 16.

No such vessel shall be cleared out, unless the owners, or the master, shall have given bond, that such vessel is sea-worthy, and that every passenger, if alive, shall be landed at the port to which he shall have contracted to be conveyed. § 17.

If any officer of customs shall sign any clearance, contrary to this act, he shall forfeit his employment, and also fifty pounds. § 18.

All penalties shall be payable within Great Britain in lawful money of Great Britain, and within Ireland in Irish currency; and any penalty may be recovered in the name of the Attorney General for England or Ireland, or Advocate for Scotland, or in the name of any person whatsoever, with double costs; and such suit shall be brought within three years; and one moiety shall go to His Majesty, and the other to the use of such person as shall first sue, after deducting the charges of prosecution from the whole. § 19.

If any person shall commit wilful perjury, or suborn any person to take a false oath, such person shall incur the pains of perjury, or subornation of perjury. § 20.

Actions for any thing done in pursuance of this act, shall be commenced within three calendar months, and brought within the proper county; and the de-

fendant may plead the general issue, and if the jury shall find for the defendant, &c. &c. the defendant shall recover double costs. § 21.

Nothing in this act shall alter any law for the restriction of artificers from passing to parts beyond the seas. § 22.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	9
Scarlatina	12
Dyspnœa	22
Asthœnia	32
Hæmoptysis	4
Dysenteria	6
Cholera	10
Diarrhœa	15
Amenorrhœa	29
Menorrhagia	11
Leucorrhœa	5
Epilepsia	7
Ascites et Anasarca	19
Angina	3
Peritonitis	2
Paralysis	12
Morbi Infantiles	46
Morbi Cutanei	39

Little of importance or singularity appears for the last month on the records of the Finsbury Dispensary. It is not, however, unworthy of remark, that between the 20th of July and the same day of the present August, there has occurred a much smaller proportion of febrile cases than during the same portion of any of the preceding years of the Reporter's observation. In his account inserted in the Magazine for August 1800, which now lies upon his table, fever of the asthenic kind appears the pre-eminent and almost only serious disorder; whereas for several weeks past this fever has scarcely shewn itself at all. The prevailing state of mental excitement, it is not impossible, may operate so far as a stimulus to the faculties of the body, as to enable them to resist, in a certain degree, the influence of debilitating agents. By a happy contrivance of Nature, the existence of one species of distress has, in many instances, a tendency to prevent the occurrence, or

to check the prevalence, of another. It is ordained that a certain measure of calamity should invariably mix itself, as a component part, in the mass of terrestrial experience. With regard to different persons, as well as to the public, at different periods, it may be observed, that the principle of evil, although infinitely diversified in the external and obvious shape which it assumes, is universal, and, much more than is generally imagined, impartial in the exercise of its power. It is the kind, rather than the degree, of happiness or misery, which constitutes the real difference between the apparently various lots either of individuals or of generations of men.

Remarks like these, which are so purely of a moral nature, might in this place require some apology for their insertion, if it were not for the sterility of the late season with regard to medical facts and occurrences. Since the disappearance of the Influenza, there has occurred a period remarkably barren of diseases. In another month, however, it is probable that the writer of this article will have occasion to give a representation less favourable with regard to the health of that portion of the metropolis which lies within the sphere of his inspection and official care.

Cholera, it is likely, will, in a very short time, assume the formidable character of an epidemic, which is not merely distressing in its symptoms, but, if not seasonably checked, is, in most instances, remarkably rapid in its progress towards a fatal termination.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Russell-square,
Aug. 25, 1803.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTS and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BOYCE, John, late of Catherine Street, Strand, London, now of Tiverton, carpenter. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)

Brackney, William, Boston, hofier. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane)

Burnley, John, Faruley, Scribbling and Fulling maker, (Partner with Robert and James Gurnett, of Hunslett.) (Evans, Furnival's inn)

Briflow, Charles, Newgate Street, linen-draper. (Jackson, Walbrook)

Benbow, John, Eaton Bishop, Hereford, miller. (Tayler, Featherstone buildings)

Banks, Henry, Lincoln, maltster and china manufacturer. (Illingworth, Penion Street)

Barclay, George and George Salkeld, Little Trinity lane, merchants. (Wadefon, Barlow and Grosvenor, Austin friars)

Clarke, Clement, Great Yarmouth, Liquor merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Church, Matthew, America Square, merchant. (Loggen and Smith, Basinghall Street)

Catley, John, Harpers, near Colne, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)

Colvell, John, Adam Street, Kotherhithe, carpenter and builder. (Loxley, Cheapfide)

Challand, William, Peet, Nottingham, plumber and glazier. (Robins, Gray's inn place)

Chadwick, John, Elland, innholder. (Spark, Gray's inn square)

Day, Benjamin, Bishop's Stortford, draper. (Collins, Spital square)

Davies, William, Hampton Bishop, mealman. (Downes, Hereford)

Donne, Francis Thomas, London and Walthamstow, broker. (Malton, Girdler's hall)

Deaken, Robert, Swamprookes, merchant. (Lee, Brabant, and Malon, New Bridge Street)

Edwards, Joseph, Peter Street, Bloomsbury square, plumber. (Mills, Ely place)

Edmundson, John, Carlisle, and Isaac Edmundson, Kewick, dyers. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)

Evans, Hugh, Shopkeeper, &c. Stanmore, Middlesex. (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Basinghall Street)

Frankton, James, butcher, now or late of stourton-Caundle, Dorset. (Gapper and Bird, Henstridge, Somerset)

Glenton, Frederick, and Jesse Nefs, Newcastle, chemists, &c. (Grey, Gray's inn)

Greenough, George, drysalter, Manchester. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)

Gordon, James, Great Peter Street, Westminster, Cudbear, manufacturer. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)

Holmes, David, Liverpool, grocer. (Kearsley, Inner Temple lane)

Hayward, Waller, New Sarum, Clothier. (Millett, Temple lane)

Houlbrooke, Joseph, Cateaton Street, dealer in spirits. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars)

Hancock, Edward, Dudley, banker and carrier. (Willington and Small, Temple)

Hoad, John, Fereham, timber merchant. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn)

Merne, Charles Harris, Trowbridge, linen-draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)

Hogg, James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Hall, Robert, Upper Thames Street, merchant. (Potts, Crescent, Jewin Street)

Harrison, T. Bidson, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)

Hunter, Patrick, Bristol, merchant. (Hill and Meridith, Gray's inn)

Ingram, James, Strand, hatter. (Senior, Charles Street, Covent Garden)

Jamison, George, late of Charing cross, watchmaker. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet Street)

Isaacs, Solomon, 2, Queen Street, London, upholster. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn)

Kershaw, John Wakefield, chemist and druggist. (Evans, Furnival's inn)

Kerney, John, Duke's Street, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street, cabinet maker. (Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden)

Lee, Henry, tobacconist, Rope-maker Street, and Bishopsgate Street. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings)

Lonsdale, John, Croxdale mill, Durham, paper manufacturer. (Welch, Printing-house square, blackfriars)

Loth, George and William, and John Deiderick Lubben, Newcastle, merchants. (Spedding, Temple)

Leeds, Thomas, and Henry Cock, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)

Lewis, Richard, Conford, St. Peter, Shopkeeper. (Allingham, St. John's square)

Moffatt, Edward, Warminster, grocer and linen-draper. (Chubb, Salisbury)

Meallen, William Lewis, Manchester Street, surgeon and apothecary. (Buxton, Great Marlbro' Street)

Metcalf, Joseph, and John J-yet, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen, insurance, brokers, &c. (Magnai, Warwick lane)

Medway, John, Pawson, Dorset, yeoman and dealer. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn)

Marten, Thomas, Whitecross Street, victualler. (Extra Shaw, Redcross Street)

Musson, Thomas Hulme, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)

M'Evo, Michael, Piccadilly, wine and liquor merchant. (Crowder and Lavy, Frederick's place)

McCallam, John, Kingston on Hull, victualler. (Roffe, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden)

Mafon, William, Mansfield, plumber and glazier. (Robins, Gray's inn place)

Mores, Thomas, Brightelmstone, linendraper and grocer. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Nixon, James, Lawrence lane, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple)

Nixon, Edward, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple)

Popplewell, James and John Jephson, Lawrence Poultery lane, brokers. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn)

Prince, Richard, Hereford, mealman. (Dounce, Hereford)

Petrie, Samuel, Manchester Street, late of Hamburg, merchant. (Barnett, Soho square)

Peirce, John, Lower Thames Street, fishmonger. (Richardson, Monument yard)

Parker, Nathan, West Auckland, brandy merchant. (Websters, Queen Street, Cheapfide)

Penny, James, Liverpool, hat dealer. (Blackstock, Temple)

Russell, George, Birmingham, merchant. (Alexander, Bedford row)

Serres, Dominic Michael, late of Northumberland Street, Mary-le-bone, now of Mount Street, Westminster road, drawing master, &c. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn)

Sawyer, John Martin, Joseph Fletcher Trueman, and Joseph Powell, Cannon Street, Merchants and brokers. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)

Simpson, Charles, Muthborough, boat builder. (Taylor, Southampton buildings, Holborn)

Sutton, Benjamin, Birmingham, burton maker. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn)

Saxon, John, and George Chapman, Chesterfield, hofiers. (Alexander, Bedford row)

Sanderson, John, St. James's Street, goldsmith. (Higgins and Lynn, Currier's hall)

Spears, William, Road lane, fish salesman. (Ellob, Catherine court)

Smith, George, Godalming, paper maker. (Loxley, Cheapfide)

Travis, Joseph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moor, muslin manufacturers. (Crofts, Bolton le Moors)

Tamwell, George, Shattsbury, butchers. (Sykes and Knowles, Boswell court)

Therington, Charles, Lyndhurst, linen draper. (Loxley, 80 Cheapfide)

Towell, William, Camberwell, carpenter. (Townsend and Russell, Southwark)

Usher, William, Vere Street, Clare marker, dealer. (Smalley, Aldersgate Street)

Vose, Alice, Liverpool, milliner. (Willis, Warrford court)

Vanderzee, Daniel, St. Dunstan's hill, merchant. (Caron and Beeton, Gray's inn)

Winpenny, Samuel, Grearley mill, cotton spinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury)

Webb, Joseph Dudley, Liverpool, merchant. (Bartye, Chancery lane)

Wainwright, James and William, Liverpool, anchor smiths, ironmongers, &c. (Williamson, Leigh Street, Liverpool)

Wakefield, Thomas Wilton, and John Wakefield, Sandway, merchants. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court)

Watkins, Richard Rowley, Strand, haberdasher. (Berry, Walbrook)

Wilkinson, James, Leeds, dyer. (Lambert, Hatton Garden)

Woods, James Leyland, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple)

Wilton, John Delver, George Street, Queen Anne Street, pawnbroker. (Comrie, 4, Fleet Street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldis, James, and Charles Atkinson, late of Littleport, shopkeepers. Joint estate and separate estate of Aldis, August 20

Anderson, John Robert, Throgmorton Street, merchant, September 24

Allen, Peter, Nantwich, innholder, September 13

Erome, William, Melford, Daymaker, August 15

Badeley, Samuel and Joseph, Walpole, Suffolk, and John Woodcock, jun. Halesworth, bankers, August 16

Bird, Christopher Chapman, Little Abington Street, merchant, August 20

Buddicom, Robert Joseph, Michael Cullen, and Robert Martin, Liverpool, merchant. Joint estate and separate estate of Buddicom, August 31

Bartram, George, Clifton, Shopkeeper, August 25

Bennett, Joseph, Blackman Street, Surry, carpenter, August 27

Behenna, Richard, late of Penryn, now of London, maltster, August 30

Bishop, William, of Yealand Conyers, Lancaster, and John Jocelyn Bishop, of Leighton hall, merchants, September 1. Separate estates

Barnet,

Barnes, John, Rochford, dealer, September 3
 Bradley, Robert, of Storrs, paper maker, September 5
 Bowen, Joseph, Swansea, mariner, September 6
 Beresford, Richard, Alfreton, hofier, September 5
 Bulley, William, Barnstable, clothier, September 24
 Bridge, Samuel, Sible Hedingham, Essex, plumber and glazier, September 12
 Cooper, Thomas, Sharply, Lancaster, shopkeeper, August 17
 Carr, George, jun. Friday street, Staffordshire warehouseman, September 3
 Crisp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, August 29
 Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, farmer, corn dealer, &c. August 21
 Cope, Thomas, Lincoln, corn factor, September 8
 Cushman, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant, September 6
 Cove, Edward, Exeter, tailor, September 12
 Critchell, Richard, Buckland Newton, shopkeeper, September 12
 Darby, George, Great Winchester street, merchant, August 20
 Davies, William, Liverpool, slater and plasterer, August 17
 Davies, Richard, Lamb street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger, August 27
 Dixon, John, late of Exeter, now of Topsham, William Jeffery Dixon, late of Exeter, now of St. John's, Newfoundland, and James Jardini, and John Dixon of Newton Abbott, merchants (late partners with John Williams.) Separate estates of Jardini, and John Dixon, August 12
 Duhamel, Louis, Liverpool, merchant, &c. September 5
 Easterby, George, and William Macfarlane, Canada wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, October 18
 Field, William, Streatham, victualler, October 8
 Ford, Richard, Colebrook Dale, iron master, August 31
 Finlayson, John, late of Liverpool, now abroad, merchant. Trading under the firm of John and William Finlayson, August 13
 Filer, Joseph, Pollington, seedman, August 30
 Fisher, Flower, Cheprow, currier, September 3
 Goldsmith, Lewis, Thieves inn and Trinity lane, merchant, August 13
 Goss, James, Bristol, dealer, &c. August 29
 Grime, Anthony, Hackney road, shoe maker, August 23
 Goldsmith, Lewis, Thieves inn, and Great Trinity lane, merchant, September 3
 Griffiths, Thomas, Benbridge, victualler, September 12
 Halfhide, James, sen and jun. and Edward Halfhide, Merton, calico printers. Separate estate of each, August 27
 Horton, James, Islington, mealman, August 9
 Hyde, John, Houndsditch, late of Frelton Hows, Cumberland, merchant, September 24

Harvey, Henry Hill, Tokenhouse yard, and Terrace court, Islington, broker, September 24
 Harrison, William, jun. late of Newman street, and of Pall Mall, now of Newport street, agent and broker, August 20
 Heal, Edward, Trowbridge, inn keeper, September 3
 Holt, Robert, Hulme, dyer, September 9
 Johnson, Robert, late chief mate in the Honourable East India Company's ship the Woodford, August 27
 Jones, John, Prince's street, Spitalfields, agent, August 27
 James, William, Swansea, money scrivener, September 15
 King, John, Saint Neots, Huntingdon, grocer, August 13
 Kempton, Samuel, Fleet street, linen draper, August 25
 Kestley, Thomas, Sandiacre, timber merchant, September 13
 Lancheffer, Ann, Sackville street, dealer, December 23
 Lloyd, Thomas, Dudley, grocer, September 6
 Lovell, William Henry, Fetter lane, leatherseiler, September 10
 Mundell, S. E. Scarborough, corn dealer, August 8
 Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchants, August 28
 Mendez, L. Crutched Friars, merchant, July 19
 Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, merchant, September 3
 Noble, Joseph, Walthamstow, Brewer, October 29
 Parke, William, Lancaster, merchant, August 12
 Pickworth, Thomas, Bottesford, butcher, September 13
 Rider, Thomas, Popham Lane, Southton, innholder, August 15
 Richardson, Henry, Manchester, house builder, September 12
 Rideal, William, Wakefield, merchant. (Firm Titus Rideal and Son.) September 17
 Self, Stephen, Halefworth, merchant, August 15
 Stevens, William, late of Bristol, glassmaker, September 8
 Scott, Susannah and John, Mount street, Grosvenor square, Haberdashers, September 17
 Taylor, John, Worcester, draper, August 27
 Tonge, Christopher, Liverpool, merchant, August 20
 Thomson, John and Charles M'Adam, Liverpool, merchants, August 22
 Tregan, Thomas, Bristol, silversmith, September 1
 Woodcroft, Thomas and John, Sheffield Moor, comb manufacturers. Joint estate, and separate estate of Thomas, August 17
 Wright, John, and Peter Beauis, Bristol, linen drapers, October 8
 Willmot, Henry, and Samuel, Beaminster, farmers, August 25
 Ward, George, and Patrick Thomson, Manchester, and Thomas Lovell, Paulerspury, merchants, August 20
 Warwick, William, Red-lion street, Clerkenwell, jeweller, September 17
 Wood, Richard, Liverpool, August 30

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In August 1803.

[We have been favoured by a correspondent at Dublin, with the correct particulars of the late Insurrection at Dublin, and as the Political World, during the past month, has not exhibited any other event of importance, we shall make no apology for devoting the following pages entirely to that interesting event.]

IRELAND.

FOR some time previous to the critical breaking out of the insurrection, symptoms of some secret and alarming movements were visible, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. These became more prominent on the morning of Saturday the 23d of July. Mr. Clarke of Palmerstown, a village about four miles from Dublin, a most respectable magistrate of the county, had an opportunity of witnessing this in a remarkable degree. By being proprietor of a very extensive calico-printing manufactory, and bleach-green, he is obliged to keep in constant employment nearly one thousand men,

who he was surprized on that morning to see, when assembled to receive their wages, dressed in their Sunday-clothes. This, together with a certain unusual insolence and presumption in their conduct and other signs of rebellious association, induced him directly to set off for Dublin, and apprise Government of the threatened movement. At the castle however his information was unfortunately not attended to; and he himself nearly fell a sacrifice to his patriotic exertions. On his return home in the evening, he was fired at and badly wounded, on Ormond Quay. Most likely by one of those miscreants that had received his money in the morning.

Through the course of the day, small parties of five or six persons continued to arrive in the city, as it on business, and filled all the public houses in the neighbourhood of Thomas street, where they made their first attempt. By its situation, any unusual crowd in it was less likely to be

be taken notice of, as it is filled with shops adapted for retail country business, and is periodically resorted to, three days in the week on account of its considerable market for grain.

The plan of the rebels undoubtedly was, to have waited till one o'clock on Sunday morning; and then, issuing out of their lurking places, to have surprized the Castle and Barracks; fired the town; and in the confusion massacre every loyal inhabitant. By authentic information since received by Government, it also appears that a schism had divided the rebel leaders, one party wishing to postpone the rising until the co-operation of a foreign force could be procured, and that orders to this effect were actually issued. The impatience however of the Insurgents could not be restrained, even till the earliest period agreed on by themselves. Had they been able to have done this; or on the actual eruption taking place had they marched to the Castle, it is much to be feared they would have succeeded.

The Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Viscount Kilwarden, had received an express when sitting down to dinner at his country-seat five miles from town, (sent however by his son the Hon. Col Wolfe, and not by Government,) intimating some threatening appearances in the city. He instantly, with his daughter and a nephew, the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, set off for town. Unfortunately to avoid a crowd gathered on the road through which he usually came, he directed his servants to drive through the centre of the city, and his carriage appeared in Thomas-street at a moment when a slight spark was sufficient to set in an open blaze the passions of the rebels, irritated by spirituous liquors, and impatient of delay. To stop the carriage, drag out his Lordship and Mr. Wolfe, and pike them with repeated wounds, was but the work of a moment. The latter expired instantly; but Lord Kilwarden was carried to a neighbouring watch-house, where he survived about half an hour. His dying words were strongly indicative of that calm and patriotic attachment to the liberty and constitution of his country, which had ever marked his conduct. He earnestly entreated that his murderers might be tried, not by martial law, but the regular course of justice. Through the most turbulent times, and in the execution of offices which must make him obnoxious to the resentment of the disaffected, he steadily persevered in the calm, impartial, and energetic performance of his duty, unawed by considerations of per-

sonal safety. His private life exhibited every virtue which could exalt the character of an able statesman into that of a good man.

His daughter, Miss Wolfe, found protection from two persons on horse-back, who bore the appearance of leaders, by whose interference she was enabled to reach the castle in safety. Her distracted appearance here, was the first circumstance which induced Government to consider the rising in a formidable point of view, or indeed to turn their attention at all to it. Parties of cavalry ordered out by General Dunn, together with the Liberty Rangers (yeomen) attacked the insurgents in Thomas-street, and the Coombe; and after an obstinate engagement, put them to flight.

It is highly probable, that the murder of Lord K. though a most atrocious and lamented outrage, was the means of preventing the castle falling into the hands of the rebels, by precipitating the rising, and giving opportunity for vigorous and successful opposition. It appears that no particular attempt was meditated against him; his coming was perfectly unexpected; and any loyalist in his situation would certainly in the same manner have fallen a sacrifice to their barbarity.

Their leaders saw the necessity of an immediate attack on the seat of Government. In High-street, one of the direct avenues to the castle, an immense party was assembled, headed by a young man on horse-back, who is said to have been a relation of Emmett, who had been so active in the former rebellion. He used every means of threats and entreaties, to urge them to the enterprize; their fears however prevailed; he then abandoned them with imprecations, and the party dispersed.

The evening was marked by the murder of individual yeomen shot or piked as they went to join their respective regiments. Amongst them were Messrs. Edmiston and Parker. Mr. Allen of Bride street, received a wound in the thigh from a blunderbuss, under which he now lingers without hope of recovery. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne and Cornet Cole also fell victims to their cowardly assailants. The former, on the first alarm, had set off from his lodgings on Usher's-quay, but, being unattended, was shot in a narrow passage called Dirty-lane, before he could reach his regiment which was stationed in Cork-street. The number of the rebels in arms must have been immense; those who appeared in Thomas street and the Coombe, it is supposed, amounted to upwards of three thousand. Of those who fell, it is extremely difficult to form an estimate

estimate, from the care that was taken by their associates, female as well as male, to drag the dead bodies into cellars and entries, and so convey them privately away. About two hundred, on an average, paid with their lives the forfeit of their atrocities.

At half past nine o'clock, a party of twenty men rushed into the Mansion-house, in Dawson-street, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, and plundered it of a considerable quantity of arms, particularly a number of antique pikes and halberts, kept in the Hall for occasions of state. Two of his Lordship's servants, supposed to have been implicated in the business, have been since arrested.

The Viceroy, Lord Hardwicke, left town for his seat in the Phoenix Park, a few hours before the insurrection began. During the night considerable fears were entertained for the safety of the family. They however passed the night in safety, surrounded by a strong guard; and the next day arrived at the castle.

The means of destruction possessed by the rebels were most ample, and their whole military preparations evinced the skill of experienced leaders. Their principal depôt was discovered in a house in Dirty-lane, where were found at least ten thousand pikes, immense quantities of hand-granades formed of bottles filled with powder, and to which a fusé was fixed. By means also of adhesive matter, bullets, rusty nails, and other materials of death were adapted to be thrown in at windows, or amongst any loyal body of people, collected for the purpose of self-defence. This depôt also contained bread, porter, biscuit and other provisions, adapted for a large body of men, together with a number of machines, formed of planks, thick set with large spikes, to impede the progress of cavalry in the streets. On the banks of the river, at a place called the Coal quay, a second depôt was found. In the apartment, where it was discovered, the waincot had been removed a considerable distance from the wall, and constructed so as to move like a sliding door. Behind this was found an immense collection of pikes and other weapons. In many parts of the city, chiefly in vacant grounds, and against what are termed dead wall, boxes of pikes were discovered, formed so as exactly to resemble logs of timber; their situation and contents being well known to the disaffected. A quantity of clothing was also taken at Bridgefoot-street, and in Smith-field; amongst which was a most magnifi-

cent suit of green and gold, intended for a rebel chief.

Throughout the whole of this eventful evening the military, and particularly the yeomanry, behaved with the most heroic fortitude, promptness and courage. As to the latter it is sufficient to say, that they maintained the honorable and hard-earned reputation that the former rebellion conferred on them. Indeed the cause was sufficient to rouse every spark of courage in the human breast; and if ever soldiers fought *pro aris et focis* it was then. The general orders issued on the 28th inst. by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Raymond, particularly thanking, in the most impressive terms the, Yeoman Liberty Rangers, and the regiment of Royal Scotch Fusileers for their gallant conduct, sufficiently shew the sense entertained by Government of the importance of their services.

The insurrection being thus in the first instance put down, every precaution was taken by Government to prevent a fresh surprize, and to procure tranquillity. The Privy Council being assembled, issued a proclamation on Sunday the 24th inst. expressive of their indignation at such outrages, calling on the magistrates to exert their utmost energy in aid of the military; and offering a separate reward of a thousand pounds for the detection of the three first of those miscreants who murdered Lord Lord Kilwarden. A subsequent proclamation has appeared, holding out a lesser reward for those who killed Col. Browne and Cornet Cole. Official notice was also issued by the Lord Mayor, desiring the inhabitants, not yeomen, to keep within doors after eight o'clock in the evening. Every effort has been made to detect the chief assassins, and with considerable success. Those who murdered the Chief Justice are now in prison, and will be tried by the civil power.

Though the insurrection was known of before it happened, perhaps in every parish in the kingdom, yet no considerable rising was experienced through the country. Fears were entertained in several places; but, except a slight skirmish at Danboyne, in the county of Meath, and at one or two other places, the kingdom in general seems to have been tranquil. The plan, as appears from papers taken on the evening of the 23d, embraced the whole of Ireland, a certain number of men being deputed from every parish to make the grand attack on the city; which by the providence of God, and the courage of its brave inhabitants, was thus happily frustrated.

trated. The hopes of the rebels were stimulated by a daring manifesto, many copies of which were seized on the first breaking out of the insurrection. Its language much inferior to that used on a former occasion, it renewed the same topics at considerable length, and affected to speak with certainty of the event. A fellow of the name of Russel, too, styling him General in Chief of the northern district, published an insolent address to that part of the country, but happily the North has continued undisturbed. How far individuals of fortune or respectability have been instrumental in urging on the deluded people, is difficult to determine. A number of persons of the higher ranks of middle life, have been, and continue to be, taken up. On their trials the solution of this question will appear. That French emissaries have been active in the business, is more than probable: two were arrested the day after the insurrection, by Mayor Sirr, in College-green.

Throughout the whole of these disturbances the yeomanry are said to have been inadequately supplied with ammunition. Four rounds of ball cartridge, in size not well adapted for the purpose, was the whole of what was furnished by Government, and that not till a very late hour on the evening of the 23d.

Justice Drury too appears to have been too tardy in giving orders for the troops to fire, else a much more considerable impression would have been made on the rebels.

The military have since not been allowed to wear their side arms; and it was even debated in the Privy Council, whether the yeomen should be allowed to carry theirs. Had this taken place, a very different scene would now be exhibited in Dublin, than what now is.

These disturbances in Ireland, naturally called for every attention from his Majesty's Government here; and they have received it. With the utmost speed the bill for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, and the Martial Law Bill passed the two Houses, received the Royal

Assent, and were transmitted to Ireland. Arrangements were entered into for sending large bodies of troops over; and every measure which prudence and courage could dictate, has been promptly taken.

Much to the credit of the respectable Roman Catholics of Ireland, they have come forward in the most loyal manner, and, headed by the Earl of Fingall, have expressed the highest detestation of the enormities lately committed; they conclude by offering their utmost assistance to Government.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Doctor Troy, has published, and ordered to be read in the chapels of his diocese, a most loyal and affecting address to the Catholics, exhorting them to regularity, order and peace. We sincerely hope it may have the desired effect.

The present state of Dublin appears to be tolerably quiet. In consequence of the notice from the Lord Mayor forbidding the inhabitants to be in the streets after eight o'clock in the evening, the novel sight has been seen of a theatre exhibiting its entertainments at noon-day. National generosity however would not, without rewarding, part with those performers who had left England under the prospect of exerting their talents for the entertainment of a metropolis enjoying the blessings of tranquillity.

Still however the system of attempts at individual assassination disgraces Dublin. The Guards on the different posts, which are kept by Yeomanry, have been repeatedly fired at. We trust however the deluded people will see the enormity of their conduct; at least, that whilst Government pursues its present vigour, they cannot expect even a chance of impunity.

In consequence of a public wish expressed by the Lord-Lieutenant, a meeting has been summoned of the Bankers, Merchants and others, at the Royal-Exchange, to co-operate, by subscription, with the spirit of patriotic liberality which has lately done such honour to this city. We doubt not a similar spirit will actuate their proceedings.

ERRATA.

In the communication, respecting the method employed by Gaërtner for the examination of seeds, &c. at p. 18, for "Citizen Fourcroy prefers, for this purpose, paper that has been immersed for some time in a solution of tar"—read a solution of *tan*.

In the account of Lord Elgin's Grecian Antiques, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of Lord Elgin, is described as Lord Hamilton, in consequence of the erroneous practice which prevails upon the Continent, of calling every respectable Englishman "My Lord."

In the last Number, at page 6, col. 2. line 11, for miles read leagues.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The Draper's Company of the city of London has lately come to the resolution, (which was carried unanimously), of making an offer to Government, to raise, at the expense of the company, two hundred men for the land forces, to be attached to such corps, and employed on such services, as the Commander in Chief shall think fit.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have lately made an offer of ten thousand tons of shipping for the service of Government, which offer has been sanctioned by a General Court of the Proprietors lately held at the India House. The Directors have likewise subscribed the sum of five thousand pounds to the patriotic fund at Lloyd's; and the Governors of the Bank have subscribed the like sum for the same purpose.

The patriotic fund at Lloyd's Coffee-house, for the relief of such as may suffer in defence of their country, and for the encouragement of such as may signalize themselves during the present contest amounts to the sum of 132,000*l.* lately purchased in the 3 per cent. consols, exclusive of the sum of 20,000*l.* stock previously given by the Committee of that establishment.

The Court of Common Council at Guildhall have unanimously voted the sum of 250*l.* as a subscription to the above fund.

The officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Corps of Artillery, quartered at Woolwich, have lately presented a general contribution of five hundred guineas to the said Committee at Lloyd's, towards effecting the patriotic purposes of the fund.

The principal dealers in post horses, carriers, &c. both in London and the country, have pledged themselves to put their horses, and carriages at the disposal of Government, in case of invasion. This active, zealous spirit, in defence of the country, pervades the whole island. Meetings are every where holding, to pass resolutions prescribing the means of defence; volunteers are associating; subscriptions and levies are raising in every part; so that the whole kingdom will soon exhibit a most formidable appearance.—Very numerous and most respectable meetings have been held in various parts of the country, to promote the aforesaid patriotic purposes, but the confined limits of this Magazine preclude the possibility of inserting full accounts of them. It may be necessary, however, to record the unanimity that prevails universally throughout these meetings; and even those persons who on former occasions differed widely from their fellow-townsmen on political subjects, now declare their sentiments to be in full unison with the rest of the meeting. The managers at most of the provincial theatres have likewise given benefits, the profits of which are to be applied to the

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subscription at Lloyd's Coffee-house. Mr. Hoy, the Worcester manager, first set the example.

At a late meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders of the county of Surrey, (the business of the meeting was opened by the high sheriff, J. P. Kenfington, esq.) The Address, which was moved by the Lord-lieutenant, Lord Onslow, and seconded by Lord William Russell, was carried unanimously. Sir Thomas Turton, however, ridiculed the idea of the capital or the country being in danger. This drew from Mr. Sheridan a very animated and forcible reply, which he concluded amidst the loudest bursts of universal approbation. Mr. Francis, Mr. Botham, and several other gentlemen, delivered their sentiments in approbation of the Address. Mr. Sheridan was highly complimented by the Lord lieutenant, who wished that every man in the county, from the highest to the lowest, had heard his speech, every word of which, his Lordship declared, was worthy to be written in letters of gold.

The following account of deaths by the small-pox, taken from the Weekly Bills of Mortality, evinces a considerable decrease of deaths in the metropolis, since the institution of the Royal Jennerian Society:

<i>Weekly Deaths.</i>				<i>Weekly Deaths.</i>			
1802, Nov.	2	72		1803, Mar.	22	22	
	9	74			29	13	
	16	61		— Apr.	5	16	
	23	65			12	19	
	30	88			19	14	
— Dec.	7	83			26	12	
	14	102		— May	3	15	
	21	50			10	13	
	28	43			17	10	
1803, Jan.	4	49			24	13	
	11	39			31	18	
	18	37		— June	7	10	
	25	56			14	16	
— Feb.	1	31			21	10	
	8	30			28	12	
	15	31		— July	5	13	
	22	29			12	10	
— Mar.	1	25			19	12	
	8	20			26	15	
	15	15					

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor has been lately elected Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Volunteers of the Ward of Farringdon-Without, on the nomination of Mr. Hodgkinson. His Lordship held this situation, to the unanimous satisfaction of the Corps, during the late war.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has lately entered his name in the ranks of a volunteer corps about to be raised in Teddington. His Royal Highness attended a late meeting of the inhabitants for this purpose,

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pose, and told those who had been enrolled, that he would not only go with them wherever they were ordered, but would stay by them till they returned to their homes.

Account of the number of fishing-vessels which have been entered at the Coast-office, in the Custom-house, London, from the 25th of March 1798, to the 25th of March 1803, distinguishing the ships or cargoes of each particular year :

From 25 March 1798 to 25 March 1799, 1407

From 25 March 1799 to 25 March 1800, 1623

From 25 March 1800 to 25 March 1801, 2167

From 25 March 1801 to 25 March 1802, 2668

From 25 March 1802 to 25 March 1803, 3255

MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's church, Westminster, by the Rev. J. Jefferson, W.T. Stratton, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Maria Glover, daughter of the Rev. R. Glover, of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

At Bedminster, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, by the Rev. Dr Penny, Edward Biley, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Emily Augusta Hollamby, daughter of the late Captain Hollamby of the royal navy.

J. Q. Breese, esq. of Gould-square, to Miss Atkinson, eldest daughter of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Tower.

J. Harvey Tooker, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss M. Browne, youngest daughter of the late W. Browne, esq. formerly governor of the island of Bermuda.

C. Cole, esq. of Piccadilly, to Miss M. Bolland, of Highgate.

J. Iggulden, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Gotobed, of Little-Sion-House, Middlesex.

At Pancras, Mr. T. H. King, of Brunswick-square, to Miss Hall, of Kilminster, Hants.

H. C. Litchfield, esq. of John-street, Bedford row, to Miss Frye, of Manchester street, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Frye, esq. of the island of Montserrat.

R. Holmes, esq. to Miss Brown, both of Kentish Town.

At the Duchefs of Buccleugh's, Richmond, Sir Charles Douglas, bart. to Lady Caroline Montague.

DIED.

At Newington, Surrey, in his 61st year, the Rev. W. Collier, B. D. senior-fellow, and formerly a tutor, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, &c.

At Mitcham, Miss M. C. Simpson, only daughter of T. Simpson, esq. of Queen street, Cheapside.

In Southampton-street, Holborn, Mrs. M. Lawton.

At Twickenham, S. H. Myers, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Paddington, in her 24th year, Miss E. Saffell.

In his 64th year, J. Freeman, esq. of Newington-green.

The Rev. Mr. Iliff, rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

Of the gout in his stomach, in his 71st year, Mr. G. Marshall, of Boswell-court, Queen square.

At Enfield, in a deep decline, aged 44, Mrs. Leeming, wife of Mr. M. Leeming, of Tokenhouse-yard.

At Walthamstow, in her 17th year, Miss E. Phipps, second daughter of Mr. Phipps, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

At Pentonville, aged 34, Mrs. Page, of Bawdsey, in Suffolk.

In Clifford's-passage, Clare-market, Thomas Pett, a noted miser. He was a native of Warwickshire; and at the age of ten years, came to London with a solitary shilling in his pocket. As he had neither friends nor relations in the capital, he was indebted to the humanity of an old woman that sold pies for a morsel of bread, till he could procure himself a living. In the course of a few days he was engaged as an errand-boy by a tallow-chandler. His mistress, a lady of London mould, however, could not reconcile herself to his rustic manners and awkward gait, so she dismissed him one cold winter's evening with this observation, "Your master hired you in my absence, and I'll pack you off in his." The good husband, however did not desert Tom. He found him out, and bound him apprentice to a butcher in the borough of Southwark. He behaved so well during his apprenticeship, that his master recommended him when he was out of his time to a brother of the cleaver in Clare-market, as a journeyman. Tom's maxim was, that honesty was not the shortest road to wealth, but that it was the surest. For the first five years he was engaged at twenty five pounds a year, meat and drink. The accumulation of money and the abridgment of expence were the two sole objects of his thoughts. His expences were reduced to these three heads: lodging, cloathing, and washing. As to the first he fixed on a back room on the second floor, with one window that occasionally admitted a straggling sun-beam. As to dress, every article was second hand; nor was he choice in the colour or quality, jocosely observing, when he was ridiculed on his garb, that, according to Solomon, there was nothing new under the Sun; and that as to colour, it was a mere matter of fancy; and that that was the best which stuck longest to its integrity. Then, as to washing, he used to say that a man did not deserve a shirt that would not wash it himself; and that the only fault he found in Lord North was the duty he imposed on soap. There was one expence, however, that lay heavy on his mind, and always robbed him of a night's sleep, and that was shaving. He often lamented that he had not learned to shave himself; he used to console himself, however, by hoping that beards would one day be in fashion, and that even the Bond-
street

street loungers would be driven to wear artificial ones. He made a promise one night when he was very thirsty, that as soon as he had accumulated a thousand pounds, he would treat himself with a pint of beer every Saturday. Fortune soon put it in his power to perform this promise, and he continued to observe it till the additional duty was laid on porter. He then sunk to half a pint, as he thought that sufficient for any man that did not wish to get drunk, and of course die in a work-house. If he heard of an auction in the neighbourhood, he was sure to run for a Catalogue, and when he had collected a number together, he used to sell them for waste paper. When he was first told that the Bank was restricted from paying in specie, he shook loudly, (as Klopstock the poet says,) took to his bed, and could not be prevailed on to taste a morsel, or wet his lips, till he was assured that all was right. On Sundays, after dinner, he used to lock himself up in his room, and amuse himself with reading an old newspaper, or writing rhymes, many of which he left behind him, on slips of paper. The following will serve as a specimen of his talents in the rhythmical line:—

On hearing that small-beer was raised:

They've raised the price of table-drink,

What is the reason do you think?

The tax on malt, the cause, I hear!

But what has malt to do with table-beer?

He was never known, even in the depth of the coldest winter, to kindle a fire in his room, or to go to bed by candle-light. He was a great friend to good cheer at the expence of another. Every man, said he, ought to eat when he can get it.—An empty sack can't stand. If he ventured into a public-house, he always sat in the darkest corner of the room, and never opened his lips, unless Bonaparte happened to be mentioned, or a parish dinner, then indeed he would launch out in praise of roast beef and plum-pudding, as the staple dishes of every Briton's board. Sometimes he would say a few words against the vile sin of gluttony, but it was always with a full belly. He was very civil to the fair sex, especially his customers, but it is supposed by those that had the best opportunity of knowing him, that he never thought of matrimony. For the last ten years of his life he lived with Mrs. Addison and Son, at a salary of forty pounds a-year, meat and drink included. In his manners he was extremely inoffensive, and honest in all his dealings. So much for the life of Thomas Pett, who lived forty-two years as a journeyman butcher in Clare-market, thirty of which he resided in one room, which was never brightened up with coal or candle-light till about six days before his death. In all that period he was never known to treat an acquaintance with a glass of liquor; to run one penny in debt; to lend or borrow a shilling; or to speak ill of any person. For the space

of twenty years he used to say that his pulse rose and fell with the funds; and that gold was the clouded cane of youth, and the crutch of old age. In his illness he was advised to make his will, which at length he reluctantly assented to; and when he had signed his name, he observed with a sigh, that it was a pity a man should sign away his property with his own hand, which he had been scraping together all his life. He left 2475l. in the 3 per cents to a number of distant relations; and lamented with his last breath that he did not live to make it the round sum of three thousand pounds.

At her father's seat, the Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, in her 22d year, of an inflammation of the membrane which lines the wind-pipe, and which very suddenly produced suffocation, *Lady Harriet Hamilton*, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. She was to have been married to the Marquis of Waterford in a few days; the articles were drawn up, and the liveries made. Possessed of every requisite to render her beloved by the noble Lord to whom she was betrothed, her person was beautiful, but her mental qualifications were superior; she had, in fact, devoted her time to continued acts of benevolence. In the funeral procession appeared thirty female charity-children, from the age of six to twelve, dressed in white. These children were brought up at a school at Harrow, built and endowed by Lady Harriet, where they were taught reading, and useful work, and clothed twice a-year, solely at her ladyship's expence.

At Woolwich, in his 80th year, *Mr. Samuel Hardin*, farmer and gardener; a man who was the founder of his own fortune, which he acquired by the best means—by pursuing honest principles, by industry, temperance, and prudence. The poor never asked him for help in vain; he was cheerful with his equals, kind and benevolent to his inferiors, and affable to all. Mr. Hardin was one of those steady, sober, and thinking individuals, whose honest efforts to improve the condition of themselves and families increase the common stock of wealth and comfort. He received the following honorary compliment, on a particular occasion: "From his Grace the Master-general, and Board of Ordnance, to Mr. Samuel Hardin: As an acknowledgment, from them, of his civility and readiness to accommodate the Royal Regiment of Artillery with the use of his fields, for his Majesty's review of that corps, on the 9th day of July, 1788, and in consequence of his having refused to accept of any recompence for the damage his property unavoidably sustained on that occasion." Such is the inscription on a silver medal, with the Ordnance arms, which was presented by the Duke of Richmond to Mr. Hardin, as a testimony of esteem for him. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Woolwich, when the pall was supported, from the

hearse to the church, by six of his old servants, each of whom had been more than thirty years in his service.

[*Sir Robert Chambers, knt. (whose death was announced in our last Number but one)*, several years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was born in the year 1737, at Newcastle-upon Tyne, being the eldest son of Mr. Robert Chambers, a respectable attorney of that town. He was educated at the school of Mr. Mosses in Newcastle, which had also the honour of training his younger friends, Sir William Scott, and the present Lord Chancellor; whose attachment to him, thus commenced almost in infancy, continued with much increase, to the very end of his life. Mr. Chambers, and the Scotts afterwards, were sent to Oxford without any other preparation than was afforded by the school at Newcastle. He went at an early age, but his abilities soon rendered him conspicuous; and in July 1754 he was chosen an exhibitor of Lincoln-college. He afterwards became a Fellow of University-college, where he was again associated with the Scotts, and with other eminent characters, among whom it may suffice to mention Mr. Plumer, now King's counsel, and the late Sir William Jones. In January 1762 Mr. Chambers was elected, by the University, Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England; a public testimony to his abilities, of the most unequivocal nature. In 1766, the Earl of Lichfield, then Chancellor of Oxford, gave him the appointment of Principal of New Inn Hall; which office, as it required no residence or attendance, he continued to hold through life. He was now advancing honourably in the practice of the law, and was employed in many remarkable causes, in which his professional abilities were conspicuously evinced. About the same period he attracted the notice and friendship of several of the ablest men of the time, of whose names not a few have since been absorbed in titles of nobility. We may mention the Earls of Bathurst, Mansfield, Liverpool, and Rosslyn, Lords Aithurton, Thurlow, Auckland, and Alvanley; to which list we may add the names of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, and others of a miscellaneous class. At Oxford also he enjoyed the intimacy of Thurlow, afterwards Bishop of Durham: and his Vinerian Lectures were attended by many pupils, who have since done honour to the profession of the law, or to public situations. It is a strong proof that his talents were highly estimated at an early period, that in 1768 he was offered the appointment of Attorney-general in Jamaica; this however, from various considerations, he thought proper to decline. His age was then only 31. From this time he continued in the career of his profession, and of his academical labours, till, in 1773, another situation of public trust was proposed to him,

which he was more easily induced to accept. This was the appointment of Second Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, then first established; Mr. Impey, afterwards Sir Elijah, being Chief Justice. On this occasion, the esteem and regard of the University of Oxford for their Vinerian Professor was fully evinced; the Convocation allowing three years for the chance of his return, from ill health or any other cause, during which interval his office was held for him, and his lectures read by a deputy. In India Mr. Chambers had a younger brother, Mr. William Chambers, afterwards highly distinguished for his unrivalled knowledge of the Malabar language, and other dialects of Hindoostan; and the prospect of being reunited to this relation certainly was not forgotten among the attractions of this new offer. Immediately before his departure for the East Indies, Mr. Chambers married Miss Wilton, the only daughter of the celebrated and now venerable statuary of that name: and his mother, Mrs. Chambers, a woman of uncommon virtues and accomplishments, undertook the voyage with them, and continued an inmate in their family till her death, which happened in 1782. They sailed for India in April 1774, and, the climate not proving unfriendly, the Vinerian professorship was in due time resigned. The honour of knighthood was not conferred at the time of his appointment, but, within four years after, was sent out to him, unsolicited, as a mark of royal approbation. How well his original nomination, and his subsequent advancement to the office of Chief Justice, were deserved, it is not necessary here to demonstrate. They who acted with him, or were present in any arduous discussions, can bear witness how often his mild but convincing arguments contributed essentially to the public service. Without taking any violent part in the contentions of politics, Sir R. Chambers was steady in pursuing the course which his judgment approved; and, in all the struggles that arose, no opponent ever ventured to insinuate a doubt of his integrity. The unfortunate loss of the Grosvenor East Indiaman, in the year 1782, is but too well remembered by many families. In this public calamity, the private share of Sir R. Chambers was disproportionately heavy. He lost his eldest son, a promising youth, then going to England for education; and the uncertain circumstances of the case left to imagination the most dreadful materials for conjecture. In this situation the firm and truly Christian piety of Sir Robert afforded a great example, and he appeared a worthy son of that excellent national church, which, on some occasions, he had strenuously defended while he was an advocate. On the resignation of Sir E. Impey, in 1791, Sir R. Chambers was advanced to the office of Chief Justice; and in 1797 he became President of the Asiatic Society.

Society. At length, after having remained in India twenty-five years, he also obtained permission to resign, and was succeeded by Sir John Anstruther. He returned to England in 1799, to enjoy his well-earned leisure, and the society of his friends; but, alas! not to feel the blessing of good health. His constitution, being delicate, had probably been supported by the warmth of India; and he manifestly shrunk under the rigour of that northern climate, from which he had been so long removed. In the autumn of 1802, his lungs were so much affected that he was advised to winter in the milder air of France, and he had intended to have proceeded to the southern provinces; but the season was then too far advanced, and he remained at Paris, where, after a partial recovery, he had an attack of a paralytic nature, and died on the 9th of May last. The body was brought to England by his widow, and on the 23d of May was interred in the Temple church. Sir Robert had been a bencher of the Middle Temple, and his funeral was attended by a considerable number of that society, and a respectable selection of private friends. Sir Robert Chambers had that love for books which naturally arises from a sound education, and early habits of study. His collection therefore was considerable, and his know-

ledge proportionably extensive. Even at the close of his life, of which so large a part had been engaged in the practice or administration of the laws, he had not lost or forgotten his academical accomplishments; and a Latin Epitaph on his friend Sir W. Jones, inscribed by Flaxman on a monument erected at Oxford in 1803, may testify, that the cares of the judge had not obliterated the studies of the professor. His collection of Oriental books was particularly valuable. That his fortune, after so long continuance in office, was moderate, must be considered as an important topic of his praise, as it may well be ascribed to his strict integrity and extensive bounty. He received no presents, but distributed abundant charities. On his resignation, therefore, he could not attempt to decline the pension which Parliament has now assigned to the Judges of India, after a much less period of service. An excellent portrait of Sir R. Chambers, in a group of his literary friends, Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Beattie, Barette, &c. was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale's study at Streatham: but a picture by Mr. Home, painted at Calcutta a short time before his return, in which he is represented in his Judge's robes, preserves, likewise, an accurate likeness of him.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

•• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Above 1100 of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Newcastle have lately enrolled their names to serve in the Loyal Newcastle Association. T. Clennel, esq. who commanded this, or a similar corps, during the last war, was called upon to be their commander. J. Davidson, esq. was nominated to re-assume his station, of major; and Mr. Farrington was unanimously re-chosen as adjutant.

C. Brand, esq. is about to raise a corps of volunteers, who are to serve to the extent of the Northern District in case of invasion.—A troop of horse will be attached to this corps.

The Duke of Northumberland has (with the approbation of Government) engaged to raise and maintain during the war, at his own expence, 1000 men, to consist of cavalry and infantry, to be raised upon the Duke's estates, and to serve in the district of Northumberland. The corps is to be commanded by Earl Percy, eldest son of that spirited nobleman.

Married] At Newcastle, Mr. Spence, of the house of Messrs. Roddam, Son and Spence, Gatehead, to Miss H. Roddam, daughter of

Mr. J. Roddam, of the same house.—Mr. J. Somerville, teacher of the mathematics, to Miss Stephenson, of the Forth, near Newcastle.

At Coldstream, Mr. T. Bell, brewer, of Wooller Eridge End, to Miss M. Dawson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Dawson, surgeon.

At Caldbeck, T. Ellwood, esq. of Hesketh, Newmarket, to Miss M. Ashbridge.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 80, Mrs. E. Gray, of the society of Quakers.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Gaddis, a surgeon in the navy, and a native of Carlisle. He lodged at a public-house in this town, and poisoned himself by swallowing a large quantity of arsenick.

Mr. B. Lee, butcher.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Bainbridge.

At Darlington, Mrs. Rontree, wife of Mr. J. Rontree, printer.

At Sunderland, aged 65, Mrs. Baxter, widow.

At Fishburn, county of Durham, Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. J. Brunton, tanner.

At Denton, near Darlington, aged 74, Mrs. Middleton, widow of the late Mr. J. Middleton, an opulent farmer.

At

At Coldfides, Miss Walker.

At Bardon Mill, aged 22, Miss F. Bell.

Mr. J. Copland, of Monigah, near Moffatt. While in the act of looking after his sheep, he was struck with lightning and instantly killed.

J. Donaldson, esq. of Windmill Hills, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

In his 50th year, Mr. Winship, of Cambo; he had acted as chief agent or steward for many years, in the several estates of Wallington, Netherwitton, Nunnykirk, Lemington, &c.

Lately, Sir Nicholas Conyers, bart. and Sir George Conyers, bart. the former the brother, and the latter the nephew, of the late Sir Blackiston Conyers, bart. formerly collector of the customs at Newcastle; the title devolves upon T. Conyers, esq. brother of the late Sir Blackiston, now resident in Chester-le-street.

Mr. J. Humphrey, farmer, of Ryhope, near Sunderland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late Windermere regatta, five sailing boats started from the Ferry, for the suit of colours; the Victory, belonging to Sir John Ledyard; the Barton, the Isabella, and Defiance, all belonging to Mr. Curwen; and the Henrietta, belonging to Mr. Dixon. They sailed up to Ambleside, a distance of about six miles, with a moderate breeze, in about thirty-five minutes, and returned down again within two hours. The prize was gained by the Barton, which came in considerably first; the others came in as follow: the Isabella, second; the Defiance, third; the Henrietta, fourth; and the Victory, fifth. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, heightened by the numerous display of boats, crowded with genteel company, and an excellent band of music, afforded a very pleasing and striking scene. It was proposed and unanimously agreed to, by a large party of gentlemen and others present, that the meeting should be annual, and Sir John Ledyard was appointed steward for the ensuing year. In the evening a number of prizes were given for rowing-boats, which were contested for with uncommon ardour.—The Barton has, it seems, an iron keel of 15 cwt. which supercedes the necessity of much ballast, and which, judging from the specimen of sailing afforded at the regatta, promises to be of considerable public utility. This iron keel is the invention of Mr. Crosby, mariner, of Whitehaven.

The work of rebuilding that venerable pile, King Edward's monument, upon Brough Marth, in Cumberland, is now completed. The present monument exactly resembles the former, in appearance, and is of the same dimensions, being 30 feet in height; the only difference consists in a flight of steps placed around it to prevent cattle, &c. from injuring it.

The following is a copy of the inscription, the old one being omitted:

*Omnia veneratione prosequens
inclytam Edwardi Primi famam
optimi Angliæ Regis
Columnam banc
Humi fusam dirutamque
hic reponendam curavit
Gulielmus vice comes de Lowther,
Anno Salutis MDCCCIII.*

On Monday, August 15, the trial of John Hatfield came on, at the assizes for the county of Cumberland, held at Carlisle. He stood charged upon three indictments: 1st, With having assumed the name and title of the Hon. Alexander Augustus Hope, and pretending to be a member of parliament, &c. and with having drawn a bill of exchange, in the same name, upon J. Crump, esq. for the sum of 20l. payable to George Wood, inn-keeper, of Keswick, &c. &c. 2d, With making and publishing a counterfeit bill of exchange, with the same name, drawn upon J. Crump, esq. &c. for 30l. sterling; and 3d, With having assumed the said name of Hope, and counterfeited the hand writing of the said A. Hope, in the superscription of certain letters or packers, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage. The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, Mr. Scarlett opened the cause in an address to the jury, wherein he observed that the prisoner became qualified to act a conspicuous part in society, by the gentility of his manners, and the extent of his information, &c. He observed that the crimes single, with which the prisoner was charged, called for the punishment of death; but here was an accumulation of guilt, &c. &c. Mr. Scarlett then sketched an outline of the conduct of the prisoner, from the time he became known to the public in the assumed character of Colonel Hope, &c. &c. Hatfield came to reside in the county of Cumberland, in Autumn last, in a handsome carriage, but without a servant. This excited some degree of surprise among the inhabitants, but the prisoner cleared this up by saying he had given his servant leave to go away from him, being a person that was much terrified with the tremendous mountains, that he was an old man and a great favourite. During his residence in this county, he lived partly at Keswick, and partly at Buttermere; here he amused himself with fishing, and other innocent diversions, and during this time his behaviour was always correct and proper, he constantly attended public worship, and appeared, in every respect, with the manners and character of a gentleman. After residing some time in this neighbourhood, he cultivated the acquaintance of Mary Robinson, an agreeable and interesting young woman, and, after a short courtship, he married her. About this period he formed an acquaintance with the Rev. M. Nicholson, the chaplain of Loweswater, to whom he had addressed

dressed several letters, all franked with the name of A. Hope. After some time, Mr. Hardinge, then on a tour to the Lakes, and who was personally acquainted with Colonel Hope, thought proper to solicit an interview with the prisoner. Mr. Hardinge asked the prisoner to dine with him: this the latter thought fit to decline, but he called upon Mr. Hardinge after dinner, where he supported the deceit with great plausibility. Mr. Hardinge, however, desired Mr. Wood, the inn-keeper, to secure the prisoner's carriage. The prisoner then planned and effected his escape. He landed in a boat at the head of the Lake, instead of going to Buttermere, as he had pretended, and made his escape over the hills of Borrowdale. Previously to his departure, Hatfield had ordered dinner at the Queen's Head, in Kewick, when he gave Mr. Nicholson, whom he had made a sort of confidential friend, a guinea, and desired him to pay for the dinner, which he did. Colonel Parke deposed that he was well acquainted with Col. Hope, who is brother to the Earl of Hopetown, a general in the army, and Colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons—said, the prisoner was not Colonel Hope. When the evidence for the prosecution had closed, the prisoner addressed himself to the jury. He said he felt some satisfaction at the idea of having his sufferings terminated, as they must of course be, by their verdict. For the space of nine months, he said, he had been dragged from prison to prison, and torn from place to place, subject to all the misrepresentations of calumny, adding "Whatever may be my fate, I am content—it is the award of justice, impartially and virtuously administered. But I most solemnly declare that in all my transactions I never intended to defraud or injure the persons whose names have appeared in this prosecution. This I will maintain to the last moment of my life." The prisoner called, in his defence, Mr. Newton, an attorney, at Stockport, in Cheshire, who, it appears, was employed by the prisoner in the summer assizes, 1800, in recovering an estate in the county of Kent. He understood the prisoner's father to be a respectable man—some of the family were very opulent—deposed that the prisoner was married to a lady whose maiden name was Nation. He had never known the prisoner by any other name than that of John Hatfield. His assignees have sold the estate above-mentioned, which was rented at 100l. per ann. The prisoner had formerly kept a carriage, and the deponent knew nothing of the reasons which had induced the prisoner to quit Devonshire, &c. &c. The jury, after consulting about ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of forgery. The trial commenced about eleven o'clock in the forenoon and ended about seven in the evening. Hatfield is represented as a genteel person, with a handsome face, blue eyes, and fair complexion; his age about forty-five. During

the greatest part of the trial he employed himself in writing notes on the evidence given, and in conversing with his counsel, Messrs. Topping and Holroyd. After the verdict of the jury was given, he discovered no relaxation of his accustomed demeanour; from first to last he supported his situation with unshaken fortitude, and the whole of his behaviour was proper and dignified. At eight o'clock next morning the judge pronounced the sentence of death upon him, advising the prisoner to lay aside his delusions and impositions, and employ properly the short space he had to live, &c. &c.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Campbell, stay-maker, to Miss E. Campbell.—Mr. J. Rushby, joiner, to Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late Mr. J. Sutton, tallow-chandler.

At Whitehaven, Lieutenant Sprowle, of the navy, to Miss Grayson.—Mr. Hewitt, jun. of Harrington-mill, to Miss Booth, daughter of the late Capt. Booth.—Mr. Wilson, flax-dresser, to Miss M. Marshal, mantua-maker.—Mr. Jopson, druggist, to Miss Kead, of Parton.

At Caldbeck, T. Ellwood, esq. of Hesketh Newmarket, to Miss M. Ashbridge.

At Cockermouth, Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss M. Kirkbride, mantua-maker.—Mr. T. Priestman, of Morland, in Westmoreland, to Miss M. Willson, of Timperton-hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Shepherd, late clerk to Mr. Mounsey, attorney.

At Kendal, aged 42, Mr. R. Moser.—The Rev. R. H. Lambeth, M. A. vicar of Forfield, Suffex.—Mr. A. Gough.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Croftie, formerly master of a trading vessel.—In an advanced age, Mrs. J. Gwynne, widow.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. T. Collins. In his 46th year, Mr. H. Thompson, mason. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from a horse a few days before.

At St. Bees, Miss Fletcher, a maiden lady, of Whitehaven.

At Cross, in Wabberthwayte, aged 26, Miss A. Smith.

At Blackhall, near Carlisle, in the prime of life, of a consumptive disorder, brought on by sleeping in a damp bed, Miss M. Farrer, niece of the Rev. Mr. Farrer, vicar of Stanwix.

At Lowes, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Richardson.

At Drig, near Ravenglass, in her 79th year, Mrs. R. Singleton.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended to hold a shew of tups, for sale and letting, on the first Tuesday in September, in this and every succeeding year, at Wykeham, in the centre of the districts of Whitby Strand, and Pickering Lyth, in the North Riding. In these districts there is an Agricultural Society, of which Sir R. B. Johnstone, bart. is actual President, and which

which meets at Hackness. It is further intended to award premiums on the day of shew, for the best two-shear lambs, tups, &c.

Married.] At Snaith, Mr. J. Aidyman, schoolmaster, of Rawcliffe, to Miss M. A. Morley.

At Beverley, the Rev. H. Whitehead, of North Cave, late of Hornsea, to Miss Bowman.

At Bawtry, the Rev. T. Wood, of Penny-fone, to Miss Bullivant.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Topham, merchant, to Miss A. Spink—Mr. W. Lupton, jun. merchant, to Miss D. Darnton.

The Rev. Mr. Dealtry, rector of Wigginton, near York, to Miss H. Sotheron, 4th daughter of the late W. Sotheron, esq. of Darrington, West Riding.

At Sandhutton, Mr. E. Clough, dyer, of Easingwold, to Miss A. Cooper.

At Howden, Mr. R. Waddington, farmer, of Belby, to Miss Daniel, daughter of Mr. Daniel, brewer.

At Wakefield, Mr. R. Pollock, woolstapler, to Miss Scott.—J. Byron, M. D. to Miss Frost, eldest daughter of T. Frost, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. G. Trattles, ship-owner, to Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Hull, Mr. P. Porter, glover, to Miss Singleton—Mr. Garlick, of Hook, near Howden, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright, ship-owner.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Benson Carr, to Miss E. Ward.

At Sutton, J. Hall, esq. of Eccles, near Rotherham, to Miss Hall, niece to J. Auton, esq. of Loand-house.—W. Bolland, esq. of Knareborough, to Miss Kempster, of Chelsea.

Died] At York, in his 76th year, Mr. R. Hartley, flax-dresser.—Aged 61, Mr. G. Gibson, silk-merchant.—Aged 79, Mrs. Scott, a maiden lady.

At Hull, Miss M. Usherwood.—Aged 33, Mr. G. Fletcher, ship-chandler.—Aged 27, Miss Hesley, daughter of Mr. W. Hesley, tide-surveyor to the customs at this port.—Aged 45, Mr. M. Wilkinson, master joiner and publican.—Aged 28, Miss C. Southern, daughter of Mr. Southern, dancing-master.

At Leeds, Mrs. Greaves, relict of the late Mr. Greaves, merchant.—In his 70th year, Mr. Leathley, one of the members of the common-council.—Mr. Rangeley, sen. merchant.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. D. Smith, bookseller.

At Sheffield, aged 20, Miss A. Birks.

At Halifax, Miss Wilcock, sister to Mr. Wilcock, attorney.

At Wakefield, J. Lamb.—Aged 75, Mrs. Armitage, relict of the late Rev. J. Armitage, many years vicar of Hooton Pape.—Mr. J. White, hosier.

At Northallerton, in his 58th year, Mr. E. Kilvington.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mrs. M. Grayburn, a maiden lady.—Aged 61, Mrs. Taplady, widow of Mr. Taplady, late of Scaton, near

Hornsea.—Mr. J. Hall, watchmaker.—In the prime of life, Mr. E. Johnson, flax-dresser.—Aged 23, Mrs. Mair, of the George and Dragon Inn.

At Great Driffield, Mrs. Newlove, wife of Mrs. E. Newlove, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Pickering, Mr. J. Hart.

At Neaton-hall, near Richmond, Mrs. Hobson, a maiden lady.

At Knottingley, in his 75th year, Mr. Clarke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Ferham, near Rotherham, Mrs. M. Walker, wife of J. Walker, esq. and eldest daughter of S. W. esq. founder of the iron-works at Malborough.—In his 38th year, Mr. Brownbill, of Morley-lodge, and formerly a watchmaker in Leeds.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Dawson, blacksmith, of Sand Hutton, near York.

On the 17th of January last, at Madras, in the East Indies, in his 27th year, Captain J. Hornsea, of the Victor ship of war, son of Mr. Hornsea, of Scarborough; an amiable son, an endearing companion, and brave officer.

At Clifton, near Bristol, where she was on a visit, Dowager Lady Sykes, relict of the late Sir Stephen Sykes, bart.

LANCASHIRE.

Miss LINWOOD having closed her magnificent exhibition in Hanover-square, where for several years it has been one of the principal ornaments of the metropolis, has reopened it at Liverpool for a short time, from whence, if the state of Ireland is favourable, we believe she purposes to remove it to Dublin.

In consequence of a late legal decision at Lancaster, in the case of a prosecution between the corporation of Liverpool, and a parish of the same place, a certain number of streets in the latter town, which before that event were repaired by the Corporate Body, out of its own funds, are, in future, to be paved at the expence of the parish. With this view, six gentlemen have been appointed surveyors of the highways, under the authority of the General Highway Act, and a levy or rate, as therein is directed, has been laid upon the parish, for effecting that purpose. Mr. W. Stewart, and Mr. T. Cartwright, have been deputed collectors of the rate, to act under the surveyors. The tax itself, however, is a matter altogether novel in the parish.

The trustees of the Rhyddian Marsh embankment, in the vicinity of St. Asaph, in North Wales, have lately advertised to receive proposals, from any person willing to contract for cutting a drain, or raising an aqueduct on the said marsh, about four miles in length.

At a late meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, it was unanimously agreed to erect a battery at a certain point, called the Red Noses, near the rock Perch, and another on a certain point of the Lancashire

Lancashire shore. Also to build a number of gun-boats, for the protection of the town and harbour. Also to raise two regiments of volunteer corps, consisting of 560 men each, exclusive of a corps of 600 men for the use of the great guns. Towards promoting the above patriotic measure, the corporation have subscribed the sum of 2000l. from their own funds, and the sum of 1000l. from the funds of the Dock.

In addition to the four weekly newspapers which have been regularly published at Liverpool for some time past, a daily newspaper has been lately commenced in that opulent and populous borough. In the above paper is given a statement of the docks at that place for the present year, ending June 24, viz. ships entered, 4791; tonnage 494,521; paid 28,027l. 13s. 4d. The same paper contains a list of armed vessels which have

cleared out from the above port to cruise against the enemy, since the commencement of hostilities. It contains the names of fifteen privateers, carrying, in the whole, 172 guns, and forty-nine letters of marque, carrying, in the whole, 720 guns; so that an armada, furnished with nearly 1000 guns, is employed against the trade and commerce of France and Holland, from that port only.

The new theatre at Liverpool is considerably larger than the old one; it is of a circular form, has three heights of boxes at the sides and two in front; the pannels are beautifully painted, and the decorations of the frontispiece rich and elegant. The chandeliers are splendid; the furniture handsome; and the scenery well executed.

An Act has lately received the royal assent, for regulating the markets, and making other improvements in the town of Blackburn.

Total Amount of Live Stock in the several Sub-divisions of this County, as lately received by the Clerk of the General Meetings, appointed by the Lord-lieutenant to receive the same.

	Oxen.	Cows.	Young cattle & Colts.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Riding Horses.	Draught Horses.
Amounderness, comprehending 57 townships } 5013	53	11,972	8,665	12,970	2,881	407	3,364
Blackburn 58	13	15,961	8,171	18,904	2,992	562	2,894
Bolton 39	17	8,533	2,860	3,084	1,764	390	1,993
Leyland 40	121	9,609	5,448	2,054	2,174	219	1,742
Liverpool 1	43	935	16	261	1,626	509	832
Lonsdale North 28	55	5,246	4,314	2,978	963	88	2,084
Lonsdale South 41	125	6,083	7,472	31,140	2,339	351	2,149
Manchester 40	22	7,074	2,125	453	3,265	1,057	2,035
Middleton 41	24	7,503	2,028	3,437	1,479	524	1,702
Ormskirk 21	81	5,649	4,260	1,701	3,320	285	2,527
Prescott 38	75	7,791	4,563	2,759	4,764	655	3,141
Warrington 35	19	9,171	4,651	1,131	3,415	427	2,196

Married.] The Rev. M. Proctor, perpetual curate of Caton, near Lancaster, to Miss Kendall, of the same place.

At Manchester, J. Taylor, esq. of Blakeley, to Miss Bowker, of Bowker Bank—Mr. J. Holt, to Miss S. Warburton, of Rusholme.—Mr. G. Egglestone, to Miss A. Parkinson, of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Haswell, to Mrs. E. Whytell, daughter of the late E. Ogden, esq. formerly of Mosley Hill, near Liverpool.—Mr. J. Worthington, merchant, to Miss Charles.—Mr. W. Hughes, block-maker, to Miss E. Moss.—Mr. J. Isaac, merchant, to Miss Heale.—Capt. Forster, to Miss Collier.—Mr. Fairhurst, merchant, to Miss A. Hatton.—Mr. R. Kirkman, merchant, to Miss Unsworth.—Mr. T. T. Page, attorney, to Mrs. Armstrong, widow.

At Wigan, Mr. J. Taylor, currier, to Miss Hopwood.

Died.] At Lancaster, suddenly, aged 51, Mr. W. Ireland, of the China and Glass Warehouse. He had complained previously

of a slight indisposition; and, in walking towards his garden, very early in the morning, suddenly fell down on Castle Hill, and expired immediately.

Mr. J. Overend, merchant.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Parry.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, plumber and glazier.—Aged 70, Mr. T. Weale, surgeon-dentist. He has bequeathed to the different public charities in the town, the sum of 4300l.

Aged 17, Miss H. Aikin, daughter of Capt. Aikin.—Aged 56, Mrs. M. Fleetwood, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Fleetwood, broker.—Suddenly, Mrs. M. Goodchild, wife of Mr. C. Goodchild, printer.

Mr. W. Harding, bookseller and stationer; a man of peaceable deportment, and other friendly and sociable qualities, which justly intitled him to the character of an agreeable neighbour and a worthy citizen.

Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. R. Fisher, ship-builder—Aged 70, Mr. T. Jackson, cooper.—Mrs. Troughton, relict of the late Mr. R. Troughton, cooper.—Mr. E. Croft, butcher.

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At Manchester, Mr. R. Briddock.—Mr. G. Moulton.—Mrs. Cawson, wife of Mr. T. Cawson, whitesmith.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Howard.

In Salford, Mr. Kighley.

At Blackburn, aged 75, Mrs. Haworth, widow.

At Wigan, aged 82, Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late J. Clayton, esq. a lady generally respected, and particularly remarkable for her kindness and tender sympathy to the poor.

Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. T. Critchley, tailor.

At Preston, Miss M. A. Myers.

At Prescott, aged 51, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. H. Foster, watch-maker; a woman of unaffected piety, and exemplary in every domestic relation.

At Wavertree, Mr. C. Haughton, surgeon, in the African trade.

On the 22d of May last, in the island of Tortola, in the West Indies, in his 23d year, Lieut. C. L. Chaffaing, of the Royal Navy, and commander of the ship Rawlinson, of Liverpool.

At St. Croix, Capt. H. Booth, late of the ship General Abercromby, of Liverpool.

Mrs. E. Capstick, of Caton, near Lancaster.

At Standish, in his 56th year, Mr. J. Prescott.

At Denton's Green, W. Hill, gent.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] G. J. Leigh, esq. of High Leigh, in this county, to Miss Blackburn, eldest daughter of J. Blackburn, esq. M. P. for the county of Lancaster.

At Chester, Mr. S. Wylde, of Runcorn, to Miss Dawson, daughter of Mr. J. Dawson, corn-dealer.—S. Beetenfon, esq. M.D. of Everton, to Miss M. Massey, relict of the late G. T. Massey, esq. of this city.—Mr. Rollason, baker, to Miss S. Leach.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. T. Griffith, mercer.—Mrs. M. Forbes, a lady of a very charitable disposition, and of unexampled piety and resignation.

Mrs. Seabrooke, late of the Bowling-green.

At Stockport, in his 44th year, Justinian Jordan, gent.

At Knutsford, the Right Honorable Lady Jane Stanley.—Mr. Carr, steward to W. Egerton, esq. of Tatton Park.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Cawley, of Mickle Trafford, near Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

The magistrates of this county have lately announced their intention, by public advertisement, to widen and repair Duffield Bridge, in this county, agreeable to a plan and specification drawn up by Mr. Sykes, of Chesterfield, the county surveyor.

Married.] At Ashbourne, Mr. T. Tomlinson, baker, to Miss E. Etches, of Sturston.

At Bakewell, Mr. J. Taylor, of Raymoor, to Miss J. Pearson, of Buxton.—T. Barker, esq. of Ashfeld, to Miss Gordon.

At Derby, the Rev. J. Cawthorne, minister of the Brookside chapel, to Miss Pritchard, daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller.

Died.] At Derby, aged 66, Mrs. Felton.—Aged 88, Mr. S. Sawyer, formerly of the Royal Oak inn.—In her 21st year, of a consumptive complaint, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, cabinet maker.—Aged 87, T. Peach, gent.

At Wirksworth, aged 24, Mr. M. Nuttall, carrier.

At Buxton, Mr. Revell, father of Mr. Revell, sugar merchant, of Sheffield.

At Atlow, the Rev. J. Lowe, many years minister of that place.

At Tideswell, suddenly, Mr. A. Robinson, formerly under master of the grammar school in Sheffield, which situation he had filled upwards of forty years.

In the Borough-road, Southwark, in his 57th year, Mr. W. Ironmonger, only son of the late Mr. R. Ironmonger, of Derby.—Aged 77, Mrs. Wilson, of Normanton, near Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Featherstone, hosier, to Miss Goodall.—Mr. Hall, brazier, to Miss C. Brown, of Stapleford.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. Nunn, lace merchant.

Mr. W. Hawley, a most zealous partizan of what is termed in the town, the *Blue Interest*, yet respected even by those of opposite principles, for the uniform consistency of his conduct.

Mr. Stubbins, hosier.—Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Dunn, bookseller and printer.—Mrs. Radford.

In his 74th year, Mr. R. Bonnington, for many years keeper of the town gaol, which situation he had resigned only about ten months ago.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Pursuant to a late Act of Parliament for more effectually draining Wildmore Fen, and the East and West Fens in this county, it is intended to erect several substantial brick carriage bridges in the following places in the said tracts of land, viz. a bridge over Hobhole Drain, for preserving the communication of the road from Fishtoft church to Gayst Green; also a bridge over the said drain, at or near Clamp Gate; also two other bridges over the intended Catchwater drain, in the West Fen, near Mareham, and Revelby Gaps; and another bridge across the new drain on the south side of Firth Bank inclosures, near Anthony's Gowl.

At a late meeting of the freemen, &c. at the Guildhall, in the city of Lincoln, it was unanimously resolved to raise a volunteer corps of cavalry and one of infantry. The corporation purse subscribed the sum of 500 guineas, for the use of the corps.

Married.] At Stockwith, near Gainfboro', Captain T. Capes, of the ship Providence Increase, to Miss M. Steele.

At

At Kirkburton, in Yorkshire, Mr. W. Bridges, organist, of Newark, late lieutenant in the North Lincoln Militia, to Miss Kay, of Sleaford.

At Gainsborough, R. Groning, esq. of Charlestown South Carolina, to Miss Isabella Curtis, daughter of Mr. Curtis, milliner.—Mr. G. England, to Miss S. Job.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. J. Smith, plumber and glazier, and for several years past mayor of the bail of Lincoln.

At Stamford, rather suddenly, aged 45, Mr. J. Goodwyn, mason.

At Gainsborough, aged 63, Mr. T. Turner.—Aged 75, Mr. Lelliman.

At Louth, in his 78th year, N. Wrigglesworth, esq. the oldest member of the corporation. He had served the office of warden seven times. This gentleman had declined, a few years ago, an extensive practise in pharmacy and surgery, in which his superior skill and success had established him nearly half a century. The indigent part of his neighbours frequently partook of his bounty.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Brockey, widow.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. Hewitt.

Suddenly, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, of Hanthorpe, near Bourne.

At Bole, near Gainsborough, advanced in years, Mrs. Winks, widow.

At Sheffield, Mr. S. Glanville, formerly master of the Bull inn, at Stamford.

At Uppingham, in Rutland, Mr. J. Cooke, grocer.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Dawber, of Bonby, near Brigg, wife of Mr. J. Dawber, farmer and grazier.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Gill, wheelwright, of Navenby, near Lincoln. He went to bed apparently in good health, the preceding evening.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A musical festival, on a grand scale was held at Leicester, during the last month. The best living performers were engaged, and the selections and arrangement did great credit to the Rev. T. BURNABY, and Mr. WILLIAM GARDINER, under whose management the amusements were conducted. The assemblage of company was numerous and brilliant.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, it was unanimously resolved to form a corps of infantry and cavalry, primarily for the protection of the town and neighbourhood, but in case of actual invasion, to march to any part of Great Britain, at the direction of Government. A very liberal subscription was, at the same time, entered into, for the purpose of creating a fund to discharge the expence of equipping the respecting corps. The corporation voted the sum of 300 guineas, for the establishment of the volunteer corps, and 200 guineas more for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the surviving families of such of their townsmen as may fall in the defence of their country. At the

closing of the books appointed for the enrolment of the volunteers, near 700 names appeared on the infantry list, exclusive of names sufficient to compleat two troops of volunteer cavalry. Among the subscribers to the above corps, were Mansfield and Miller, 100l. Dr. Arnold, 20 guineas; Mr. T. Pagett, surgeon, 20l. Messrs. J. Coltman, jun. and S. Coltman, 10 guineas each; Mr. Nutt, 10 guineas; Mr. T. Pares, jun. 105l. Mr. J. Pares, 105l. Mr. W. Chamberlin, 10 guineas; Mrs. Linwood, 10 guineas; Mr. H. Garrick, 5 guineas; Mr. W. Firmadge, 10 guineas; Mr. T. Pagett, 52l. Mr. T. Lockwood, 5 guineas; Mr. R. Brewin, 10 guineas; Sir John Palmer, bart. 200l. the Earl of Harborough, 400l. the Countess of Denbigh, 100l. &c. &c.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. R. Stringer, to Miss Hubbard, of Rearsby.—Mr. J. Riley, grocer, to Mrs. Boyer.

At Reading, Berkshire, Mr. T. Cook, of Leicester, to Miss A. Iliffe, youngest daughter of the late Rev. D. Iliffe, vicar of Kilby, in this county.

At Parkgate, in Cheshire, W. Villiers, esq. of Moseley, near Birmingham, to Miss Dabbs, niece to the late Mr. Alderman Dabbs, hosier, of Leicester.—Mr. Pell, of Clipstone, to Miss Wright, of Harborough.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Lacey, to Miss M. Tibbutt.

Died.] At Leicester, in his 79th year, Mr. Alderman Bishop, formerly of the Three Crowns inn, from whence he had retired for some years, with a handsome competency. This gentleman served the office of mayor in the year 1783.

At Loughborough, in her 64th year, Mrs. Gold.

At Mount Sorrel, aged 88, Mr. S. Wheatby.—Mr. Hollyoak, of Cosby.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A charitable institution has been lately founded at Litchfield, for the particular benefit of the widows and unmarried daughters of deceased clergymen. The persons to be admitted are required to be of the age of fifty years or upwards. A preference is given first to the widows and daughters of clergymen who have been members of the cathedral church of Litchfield; next to the widows and daughters of clergymen, who, at the time of their deaths were resident in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, or in any of the peculiars within the said diocese; and lastly, to the widows and daughters of clergymen of the established church of England in any other part of Great Britain; but no person is to be admitted to the benefits of the institution, who shall be possessed in her own right of a clear annual income exceeding thirty pounds. The aforesaid benefits will consist of an house containing four rooms and a cellar, in a pleasant and airy situation, in the Close of Litchfield, and such annual income, not exceeding forty pounds, as the trustees shall judge proper. The houses will be ready for the reception

ception of inhabitants, any time after Michaelmas next, when appointments are intended to be made, at the discretion of the trustees, who will inform the persons qualified, of their appointments, early in the month of October next.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Nicholls, draper, to Miss M. Steward.—Mr. J. Badderley, to Miss M. Jefferies.—Mr. Cooke, draper, to Mrs. Willington, of Bushbury.

At Walsall, Mr. C. Cotterell, jun. of Cannock, to Miss Foster, daughter of C. Foster, esq. banker.

B. West, esq. youngest son of B. West, esq. president of the Royal Academy, London, to Miss S. Dickenson, of Pershall, near Stafford.—Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of the 59th regiment of foot, to Miss C. Wolfeley, second daughter of Sir W. Wolfeley, bart. of Wolfeley-hall, in this county.—Mr. J. Collier, of Rugeley, to Miss Willington, of Wilbroughton-hall.

At Devizes, A. Wyatt, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss A. M. Higginson.

At Stafford, Mr. T. Tomkinson, of Lecke, to Miss E. Peake, of the Lambercoates.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. J. Savile, vicar-choral of the cathedral church; a gentleman very generally known and equally respected as a vocal performer of pre-eminent abilities, from the rare union of feeling with science, of expression with skill—and amiable in all the virtues of the heart. The eulogy of one of his friends exhibits him as a most excellent man and worthy character; pious, generous, friendly, ingenuous, intelligent, and sincere.

At Stafford, aged 46, Miss Hadderfinch.

At Wednesbury, Mr. W. Hill, one of the Handsworth volunteer cavalry.

At Walsall, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Day.—Mr. Chevasse, surgeon. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from his horse, in returning from visiting a patient.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Musgrave, an eminent brewer. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from his horse, the same day on which it took place.

At Uttoxeter, aged 13, Miss S. G. Bell.

At Nuthall, near Tamworth, Mrs. Bishop.

In the West Indies, in his 21st year, Mr. C. S. Rowley, only surviving son of the late Rev. Fernibough Rowley, of Endon-house, in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In the city of Coventry, the number of volunteers who have given in their names to serve in a corps of cavalry, and one of infantry, about to be formed, already amounts to nearly one thousand.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Soden, factor, to Miss H. Turpin.—Mr. T. Chil-lingworth, grocer, to Miss Lutwyche.—Mr. J. Powell, of Solihull academy, to Miss Baker.—Mr. J. Dover, painter, of Aston, to Miss M. Cotton.—Mr. J. Cottrell, engraver,

to Miss Bealey.—Mr. J. Gill, attorney, to Miss L. Percival.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Elliman, to Miss M. Benbow.—Mr. H. Perrins, to Miss Yardley, of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 38, Mr. S. Hawkins, surgeon.—At Mr. Adams's, Mr. J. Mills, son of Mrs. Mills, of Mill-green, near Aldridge.—Mr. J. Young, of the Plume of Feathers public-house.—Mr. T. Cottrell, baker.—Mrs. Painter.—Mrs. E. Monger, widow of the late Mr. J. Monger, merchant.—Miss El. Smith.—Mr. J. Pendleton, brass-founder.—Miss M. A. Lowe, youngest daughter of Mr. Lowe, stamp-distributor.—Mr. R. Taylor, jun.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Tart.—Mrs. Rock.

Of a violent fever, in the bloom of life, Miss Townshend, eldest daughter of Mr. Townshend, of Church Lawford.

Of a decline, Miss Butlin, of Rugby.

In his 79th year, J. Jeffery, gent. formerly an eminent stuff-manufacturer, of Stoke, near Coventry.

Aged 74, Mr. J. Gray, of Harbourn-heath.

At his seat near London, B. Troughton, esq. banker, of Coventry, and receiver-general for this county.

In the month of May last, at Kingston, island of Jamaica, Mr. J. O. Bingham, eldest son of Mr. J. Bingham, of Birmingham.

S. Pemberton, Esq. of the Fiveways, near Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] T. Yate, esq. of Madeley, to Miss Wright, of Dawley bank.

At Ludlow, Adjutant T. Light, to Miss Harding.—Mr. Weaver, grocer, of Montgomery, to Miss Ward, of Cruckton.—L. Jones, esq. of Oswestry, to Mrs. Dobb, widow of the late H. Dobb, esq. of Mollington, in the county of Chester.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. E. Hughes, foreman in the soap-manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Sons.—Mr. W. Ferrier, printer.—Mrs. Blower, mother of Mr. Blower, painter.—Aged 33, Mrs. D. Reynolds, of Ketley, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Mr. E. Morgan, ironmonger.—Mr. W. Brunfden, hair-dresser.—Mr. W. Bryan, of the Coach and Horses Inn.—Aged 66, after a confinement to her bed of several years, Mrs. Bromley.

At Wem, the Rev. Dr. Smallbrooke.

At Ellesmere, Mr. H. Baugh, grocer and ironmonger.

At Shifnal, aged 67, Mrs. E. Bennet, widow of the late Mr. L. Bennet, formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late Rev. J. Rogers, of Home.

At Acton Burnell, P. Holford, esq. of Wootton, in the county of Warwick.—R. Lacon, esq. of Linley.

At Hales Owen, at an advanced age, Mrs. Powell, widow.

Mrs. Cooke, of Knockin Heath-farm.—
Mr.

Mr. Bridgman, of Church Stretton.—Miss Ithell, of Coleham.—Aged 60, Mrs. Clarke, of Meole.—Mr. W. Powell, of Allscott, near Wellington.

At Wixhall, Mr. Jebb, an opulent farmer.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sum total of the receipts and disbursements of the Worcester House of Industry, from July 1, 1802, to July 1, 1803:—Receipts 5381. 15s. 2d. — Disbursements, 35281. 1s. 7½d. — to which may be added the sum of 1000l. discharged of the principal debt; the sum of 521. 17s. 7½d. payment in full of old standing debts; with other disbursements, amounting to the sum of 1800l. 13s. 6½d. and making the amount of the sum total of disbursements 53881. 15s. 2d.—Average number of poor this year maintained in the house, 157—ditto, relieved out of the house, 208—and ditto of children at nurse, 65.—In the above account of disbursements, the sum of 8761. 12s. 6½d. was expended in affording occasional relief, principally to sick and infirm poor out of the house; and the sum of 2281. 12s. 0d. was expended for the nursing and support of children out of the house.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Hunt, book-feller, to Miss Vaughan.—Mr. W. Chester-ton, to Miss S. Yarnoll.

At Stourbridge, Mr. R. Waring, to Miss J. Reynolds.—J. K. Barnes, esq. of Ripple, to Miss L. A. Hurford, of Folehill-place, near Coventry.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Ranford, draper.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, stockbroker, of London. — Mrs. Chew, widow of the late Mr. Chew, music-master.—Aged 85, Mrs. Pritchard, a maiden lady.—Mr. C. Jones, of the Cross Keys public-house.—In the precincts of the cathedral, Mr. C. Sockett, youngest son of the late R. Sockett, esq.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Mason, pub-lican.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Reynolds.

At his house in the London-road, Mr. Ran-dall, late of Aitwood.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Lea, of Frainch, and late of Hurcott paper-mills, near Kidderminster.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bank, in Lancashire, Sir Hungerford Holkyns, bart. of Harewood, in this county, to Miss Phillips, youngest daughter of J. Phillips, esq.

At Leominster, Mr. R. Derry, of Hennor, to Miss Lane, of Stretford.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 78, Mr. J. Price, maltster.—In her 24th year, after a few hours illness, Miss M. Purchase, of Fownhope, near Hereford.

At Monmouth, Miss Fortune, a maiden lady.

At Rockfield, near Monmouth, in the prime of life, Miss F. Harding.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Griffiths, wine-mer-chant.—In her 58th year, Mrs. Skyrme, of Stretton, near Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, W. Goodrich, esq. to Miss Pitt, of Malsmore.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Mr. Boyes, of Berwick St. John, in the county of Wilts, to Miss Croome.

At Cowley, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, to Miss F. Nash, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nash.

At Badmington, E. Biley, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss E. A. Hollamby, daughter of the late Captain Hol-lamby, of the royal navy.

In London, W. Tutt, esq. of Tetbury, to Miss Squire, of Boughton, Kent.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Parker, an eminent apothecary, and father of the late Captain Parker, who died of the wounds he received in the action off Boulogne, towards the close of the late war.

Mr. D. Lewis.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Borton, wine-mer-chant.

At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Gene-ral Sir Eccles Nixon, of the Hon. East India Company's service. — Miss Bentham, only daughter of the late Dr. E. Bentham, Regius Professor of Divinity in the university of Ox-ford. This lady has bequeathed the sum of 4000l. 3 per cent. consols to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At Newent, J. Moggridge, esq. — Miss Scott, daughter of the Rev. W. Scott, rec-tor of Willersey — Mrs. Lewis, of Little Deane. — Aged 84, Mrs. Bellamy, relict of the late Mr. W. Bellamy, of Westbury upon Severn. — At an advanced age, Mr. W. Rick-etts, of North Leach.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting at the city of Oxford, W. Folker, esq. mayor, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to raise a corps of infan-try and a troop of cavalry, to be at the dispo-sal of Government in case of invasion, &c. — Towards the ample subscription-fund for fur-nishing uniforms, and other necessities, the University of Oxford subscribed the sum of 500l. the city of Oxford the like sum, Mr. Wright, 200l. Mr. Morrell, 105l. Messrs. Treacher and Hall, 100l. &c. &c.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. S. Gaunt-lett, D.D. warden of New College, to Mrs. Cranmer, relict of the late Rev. E. Cranmer, formerly of Queen's College — Mr. H. E. Hitchings, to Miss J. Slatter, youngest daughter of Mr. Slatter, plumber and gla-zier. — Mr. B. Coffer, of the Town Hall, to Mrs. M. Hobbins. — The Rev. W. Vincent, M.A. student of Christ Church, to Miss F. Jones, of Oakham, in Rutland. — J. Stod-dard, esq. L.L.D. student of Christ Church, to Miss Moncreiff, eldest daughter of Sir Hans Moncreiff Welwood, bart. — Mr. J. Harris, wheelwright, to Mrs. E. Andrews, both of Chipping Norton. — The Rev. J. Tyr-rell,

rell, of Abingdon, to Mrs. Davis, of Ewelme.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 78, Mrs. E. Curtis, widow of the late Mr. R. Curtis, cook of Exeter-college.—The Rev. T. Shaw, of Magdalen-hall.—Mr. J. Hart, carpenter.—Miss H. Gough, of Souldern.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, J. Downes, esq. late of Upper East Hayes.

At Hogstoun, Bucks, in her 22d year, Miss L. Mead, niece of Mr. W. Gilkes, lately deceased, and formerly of Doddershall.

At Alvefcot, aged 91, Mr. T. Wickens.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given by public advertisement, that one ward of the Bedford Infirmary will be ready for the reception of six in-patients, on Saturday, August 13; and that the medical gentlemen will be ready from that day to give their advice, &c. to all such out-patients as can be properly recommended.

The late Woburn Sheep-shearing.—The Duke of Bedford, fully impressed with an idea of the excellent tendency of the meetings which his late much-lamented brother had established at Woburn abbey, directed it to take place as usual in 1802. In the late meeting (of 1803,) his Grace was present himself, and gave particular attention to every circumstance of the conduct of the business, that it might in all respects proceed as it had formerly done under the late Duke. Among other company in the abbey were the Duke of Manchester, the Earls of Thanet, Talbot, Darnley, Bradford, Winchelsea, and Meath, Lords Somerville, Preston, and William Russell; Prince Esterhazy, Hungarian; Mr. Gore, the American Minister; Sir John Sinclair, Sir Harry Fetherston, &c. &c. &c.—The first premium, of ten guineas, offered by the Duke last year, for the best two-shear wether, was adjudged to Mr. Earl. The second, of five guineas, for sheep bred in Bedfordshire, to Mr. Bithrey, two shear also. The judges appointed to examine the theaves shewn for the premium offered by the Duke, adjudged the first premium to Mr. John Porter, of St. Leonard's, Bedford, and the second premium to Mr. John Circuit, of Woburn.—The judges appointed to examine the pigs shewn for the premium offered by the Duke, pronounced the Essex boar, the property of Charles Western, Esq. of Felix hall, entitled to the premium. The Judges appointed by the Duke to examine the work of the ploughs produced in claim of the premium offered by his Grace, determined that the Duke of Bedford's Norfolk-plough on Crawley-farm, was entitled to the premium. The Duke, in reading this adjudication, remarked, "that he permitted his bailiffs to chuse what implements they thought best, for their respective farms, and to be candidates by shewing them;" and ordered the cup to be given to Mr. Wil-

son, bailiff on the Park-farm. Of the different agricultural implements exhibited for the premium offered by the Duke, none of them were considered to be yet in such a perfect state, as to be entitled to that distinction which the acquisition of a premium might confer.

Premiums for Sheep-shearing.—The first was adjudged to Mr. John Mafon, of Eaton; the second to Mr. John Arnold, of Crawley, both in Bedfordshire; the third to Mr. Joseph Hartwell, of Woburn; the fourth to Mr. Thomas Sale, of Warwickshire; the fifth to Mr. John Lambert, of Wotton, in Bedfordshire.—The experiments in ploughing were made in detail, one plough at a time, in order that the force exerted might be measured by the machine for ascertaining that force.

Ploughs.	Force. Ct.	Depth. Inches.
Northumberland	1½	4½
Double-furrow	1½	5½
Park-farm, Norfolk	1, less a fraction.	6½
Mr. Barlow	1½	5½
Dr. Macquin	1½	5½
Maulden-farm, Norfolk	1½	5½
Mr. Salmon, whose plough had a wheel at the heel	1	4½

The column of depth is added to denote the superior resistance of any given depth at the bottom of the furrow, over a like depth at the surface. The application of a wheel at the heel of a plough, was originally the thought of Mr. Francis Moore, a linen-draper, in Cheapside, who took out a patent for it above twenty years ago; his wheel was in a vertical position; Mr. Salmon's is in a diagonal one, which he finds better; and his plough has a great singularity in the draft being applied to the coulter; it was a roughly-finished implement, but promises, with the aid of mechanical ingenuity, to be improved into a valuable tool. Mr. Noon, of Burton-upon-Trent, exhibited a hand-threshing-mill, a cylindrical drum-wheel, as in the common-mills, but the beaters in parts, and moveable on hinges. This circumstance will probably be found an improvement when applied to horse-work. Mr. Lester exhibited a threshing-mill which worked by a cast-iron cylinder, pierced for rubbing out the grain instead of breaking it. Mr. Coke having proposed that at the next Woburn sheep-shearing there should be a trial of ploughs, and he having challenged all England with a Norfolk-plough and a pair of horses, to plough an acre, or half an acre of any soil, for fifty guineas—regard being had to the depth and cleanness of the furrow—double-team allowed for a double-furrow plough, it was agreed upon that the bet should be decided May 26, at Burnham-wick, by ploughing two ridges each plough; and the parties to whom the decision was referred having taken into consideration the depth and cleanness of the furrow, as well as the time

time of performing the work, adjudged the bet to have been won by Mr. Coke's Norfolk-plough.

Sir John Sinclair observing, that Mr. Coke had betted his plough against all England, offered, if he would extend it to Scotland, to accept the bet for fifty guineas, for the year ensuing; that plough to be deemed the best, which shall, with the least force, (not more than a pair of horses to be used) plough half an acre of land in the best manner: to be tried on light land at Holkham, on loam at Burnham, and on strong clay at Woburn; the decision to be declared at the Woburn meeting next ensuing.

Sweepstakes for guessing the Weight of a Two-shear South Down Wether.—Mr. Northey, 119—Mr. Coke, 123—Lord Bradford, 128—Lord Somerville, 116—Mr. Platt, 132—Mr. Standley, 132—Mr. Wyng, 128—Mr. Anson, 125—Duke of Bedford, 128—Mr. Child, 109—Mr. Higgins, 115—Mr. Moseley, 110.—The weight 120lb.—Mr. Northey winner. The Duke of Bedford, at this meeting, distributed the following paper of premiums, which his Grace offers for the year ensuing

Premium for Fat Wethers—I. To the person who shall breed, and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, June 1804, the best two-shear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.—II. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, 1804, the best two-shear fat wether, five guineas.—The same person not to have both premiums. The name of the breeder, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified, and given in at the time of shearing.—The wethers to be produced on Tuesday, between the hours of ten and eleven, at Woburn-abbey: they will be sheared, weighed alive, killed, and weighed dead, and due attention paid to wool, carcass, and tallow.

Premiums for theaves bred in Bedfordshire.—I. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, 1804, the best pen of three theaves—A cup, value ten guineas.—II. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, 1804, the second best pen of three theaves, a cup, value five guineas. The same person not to have both premiums.—The sheep to be produced at the Park-farm on Tuesday, between the hours of ten and eleven. The claimants to produce certificates that their theaves were bred in Bedfordshire, specifying the parish, and the name of the breeder.

Sundry Premiums—I. To the person who shall produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, 1804, the best boar, five guineas.—II. To the best sheep-shearer, five guineas—second best, four ditto—third best, three ditto—fourth best, two ditto—fifth best, one ditto. If more than ten candidates, to draw lots. The trial to be made on the Wednesday. Candidates to give notice on the Saturday before the clipping.

Premiums for encouraging Improvements in Implements of Agriculture.—I. To the person who shall produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, 1804, the best and most useful newly-invented implement, the sum of twenty guineas.—As it is the intention, in giving this premium, both to encourage, and to introduce to general notice, such improvements in implements of agriculture, as appear of real utility, it will be left to a Committee to decide,—1st. Which implement produced deserves the preference;—2dly, Whether any of them merit the reputation that the acquisition of a premium might confer.—II. To the person who shall produce the plough, which shall, with the least force, turn the cleanest and deepest furrow, a cup, value ten guineas.—The same discretion will be left to the Committee in this as in the foregoing premium. The implements to be brought to the Park-farm on Tuesday.

To the farmer in Bedfordshire, who shall produce the most satisfactory account of comparative trials between the drill and broadcast culture of wheat, barley, or oats, on not less than ten acres, being in the same field, thirty guineas.—It is required that the farmers who shall be candidates for this premium, do give notice to the Duke of Bedford of their intention, that the crops may be viewed while growing, by such persons as the Duke may appoint. It is expected that the account should contain a description of the soil, the preparation, (manure if any,) quantities of seed sown and drilled, hoeings, time and regularity of ripening, harvesting, and produce—verified by sufficient certificates, to be produced at the Woburn sheep-shearing in 1804. N. B. It is required that the drilled-crop should be kept perfectly free from weeds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] S. Chilver, esq. of New Burlington street, London, to Miss Clementson, of Copthall, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Worley, attorney, of Stoney Stratford, Bucks, to Miss A. E. Worley, of Mears Ashby, in this county.

At Kettering, the Rev. J. Hogg, master of the grammar school, to Miss M. Roughton, second daughter of Mr. R. Roughton, surgeon.—W. Page, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Miss Lovell, of Great Billing.

At Northampton, Mr. W. Weight, saddler, to Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Mr. G. Watson, saddler.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Markham, attorney.—The Rev. T. Biker, vicar of Culworth.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Colossal statue of Ceres, lately presented to the University of Cambridge, now graces the vestibule of the public library.—Near the statue is placed a classical relic, considered particularly interesting to the members of the university, viz. the Cippus originally raised on the tomb of Euclid, supposed

posed to be Euclid, the famous mathematician. It appears, from this monument, that Euclid was a native of Hermoine, in Argolis. The birth-place of that eminent man was hitherto unknown, at least to the moderns. Euclid, the disciple of Socrates, being of Megara, this monument cannot, with apparent propriety, be attributed to him. The bas relief exhibits a philosopher, or sage, in his long robe, with a scroll in his left hand. The right hand is unfolded in the drapery. The inscription is "*Euclid, the son of Euclid, of Hermione.*"

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act for making and maintaining a road from the west end of a place called Hop-row, in the parish of Haddenham, to Hilrow, and from thence along Hilrow Causeway, to a place called the Hermitage, and from thence to and over Earith bridge, to the hamlet of Earith, and from the said hamlet to join the present road, from the town of St. Ives, to the said hamlet of Earith; which said intended road will pass through the parish of Haddenham, in the isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, and the said hamlet of Earith, in the county of Huntingdon.

Married.] Mr. J. Greene, draper, of Cambridge, to Miss Smith, of Bedford.—Mr. A. Lyon, of Chatteris, to Miss Smith, of New Gaunt, Wimblington.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, M. Wellstead, esq. of Fenstanton, to Miss Osbourne.

Died.] At Cambridge, at the house of her father, Mr. Butcher, Mrs. Porteus, relict of the late Rev. R. Porteus, rector of Wykeham Bishop, in Essex.—Aged 84, Mrs. Day.—Mrs. Batley, widow of the late Mr. R. Batley, baker.

At Ely, Mr. Laws, waterman. As he was giving some orders to his men employed on board his gang, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and instantly expired.

At Winbeach, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Fetch, sen.

At Chesterton, aged 64, Mr. Pearce.

At Foulmire, aged 16, Miss E. Wedd.—The Rev. C. Greene, rector of Hemingford Abbots, in Huntingdonshire, and grandson of Dr. Thomas Greene, formerly bishop of Ely.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Haylock, of West Wrating.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Sharp, of Fordham.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Whistonet, Mr. J. Goldspring, a travelling doctor, to Miss S. Fox.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Critchfield, cutler, to Miss Chaplin.—Mr. J. Faby, woollaster, to Miss A. Watson.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. White, brazier, to Miss E. Earle, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Cole, draper of Beccles, to Miss Page, of Hardwicke.—Mr. R. Horne, of Bungay, to Miss P. W. Lande, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Lande, grocer, &c. of Catton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 36, Mrs.

M. Houghton, a maiden lady.—Aged 64, Mrs. Burrell, wife of Mr. Burrell, liquor merchant.—Aged 24, Mr. B. Lowne, carpenter.—Aged 84, Mrs. F. Sparrow, relict of the late Rev. N. Sparrow, formerly one of the minor canons of the cathedral.—Mr. Gilmore, shoemaker, one of the society of Quakers.

At Lynn, aged 22, Mr. J. Harwood, surgeon, a gentleman of exalted virtues, and mild, manly, humane, manners.

At Thetford, Mrs. Brewster.

At Cromer, aged 32, Mrs. Gregory, wife of W. Gregory, esq.

At Ormsby St. Margaret, in his 66th year, Mr. Jon. Simonds, late of Yarmouth, and one of the common council of that borough.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Chellesford, Mr. R. Cox, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miss Page, late of Clopton.—Mr. Brooke, of Capel Cross Green, to Miss Gofnall, of Bentley Hall.

At Bury, Mr. J. Wilson, shopkeeper, of Gazely, to Miss Houghton, sister of Mr. Houghton, draper.—Mr. Parsons, attorney, of Hadleigh, to Miss Jocelyn, of Belstead Hall.

At Framlingham, J. Edwards, gentleman, to Miss H. Clubbe, eldest daughter of Mr. N. Clubbe, attorney.

At Ipswich, Mr. J. Gowing, merchant, to Miss Shave.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Fairfax, wife of J. Fairfax, gent. one of the capital burgesses of this town.—Mrs. Kenyon, wife of Mr. Kenyon, breeches maker.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Victor.—Miss Rust, only daughter of J. Rust, gent.

At Saxmundham, Mr. J. Last, farmer.

At Brandon, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. Smith, grocer.

Mr. N. May, nephew of Mr. May, of Southwold, lately a midshipman on board the Robust ship of war.

Aged 34, Mrs. Page, of Bawdsey.

At Woolpit, in her 79th year, Mrs. Gardiner, relict of the late Mr. D. Gardiner, surgeon.

At Stratford, St. Andrew, aged 56, Mr. Newson, surgeon.

At Ipswich, in the 32d year of her age, Miss Susannah Notcutt, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. William Notcutt, of Ipswich. She submitted her understanding to the claims, and her heart and life to the government, of Christian truth, so that in her character the world might see that religion is neither an empty name, nor a mean inactive principle. It was the summit of her ambition to be useful. She esteemed herself never more honourably employed than in endeavouring to meliorate the condition of the poor, the ignorant, and the unhappy. Experiencing herself, in an eminent degree, the benefits of intellectual

intellectual cultivation, she was earnestly desirous of seeing them extended to others, and her attention was particularly directed to the most effectual means of communicating information to the youthful mind. Some portion of every day was devoted to the gratuitous instruction of a considerable number of indigent children, in reading, writing and the rudiments of religious knowledge. The admirable effects which have resulted from her exertions, both to the immediate objects of her benevolence and to the community at large, render the example highly deserving of imitation. The illness, which terminated in her dissolution, was lingering and painful, but she sustained it with cheerful fortitude. Without dismay, she beheld her last conflict gradually drawing near; and met death with that collected firmness, that manly rejoicing of hope, which arose from a perfect confidence in the rectitude of the divine administration, and from the lively and sublime assurance of immortal glory.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Mark's Tey, Mr. Potter, jun. of East Thorpe Hall, to Miss E. Ford.

In London, R. Maitland, esq. of Thaxted, to Miss A. Wilther, of Great Tey.—Mr. R. Rust, to Miss A. Hills, both of Wiseman's Farm, Great Waltham.—Mr. J. Wing, watchmaker, of Braintree, to Miss S. Chalk, of Shenfield.

Died.] At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mrs. Jasper, relict of the late Mr. S. Jasper, of the King's Arms public-house, Broomfield.

At Colchester, Mr. J. Hunt, an eminent brewer.—In her 89th year, Mrs. S. Withaw, formerly of Chester.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Cornell, relict of the late Rev. Ebenezer Cornell, dissenting minister.

KENT.

At a late meeting of the freeholders of this county, held at Maidstone, in the open town, an address to the King, expressive of "the steady loyalty of the Men of Kent," &c. proposed by the Earl of Darnley, and seconded by M. Lambard, esq. was carried not only unanimously, but with acclamations, agreeably to the wish expressed by the Earl of Romney, who was a speaker on this occasion, as was also Sir Edward Knatchbull. Nearly all the nobility and gentry of the county attended.

Married.] At Ashford, Mr. G. Lester, saddler, to Miss M. Howland, daughter, of Mr. H. Howland, grazier, of Warehorn.

At Maidstone, Mr. H. Linder, son of Capt. W. Linder, sen. of London, to Miss M. Bowyer, daughter of Mr. T. Bowyer, poulterer.—Mr. J. T. Simmonds, of Charing, to Miss J. Simmonds, of Canterbury.—W. Butt, esq. of Tatbury, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Squire, of Boughton, near Feverham.

At Dover, Mr. M. Elwyn, storekeeper of the victualling office, to Miss S. Boyton.

At Canterbury, Mr. T. Shephard, lincndraper, of London, to Miss A. Hagell.

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Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. C. Pleafe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Pleafe, many years vicar of Boughton, &c. in this county.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Carter, relict of the late Dr. Carter, formerly of this city.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Macaree.—Miss C. Frend, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Frend, wine merchant.

At Maidstone, Mr. B. Ruck, bricklayer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Stevenson, widow.—Mrs. Rideout, wife of Mr. T. Rideout, surveyor of the customs.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Stevenson, widow.

At Dover, Mr. W. Hall, mariner.—Mr. E. Bowles, baker.

At Folkstone, aged 79, Mrs. S. Penfold.

At Gravesend, Mrs. Keddell.

At Chatham, Mr. Lee, of the Sun Tap public-house.

SUSSEX.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately purchased the shops in Castle-square, adjoining his stables at Brighton—an acquisition which will render his Royal Highness's territory, at Brighton, very extensive and more compact. His Highness has likewise recommended a meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, to consider the propriety of altering the north entrance into the town, which alteration is intended to convenience rather than injure the place, and, at the same time, if effected, it will leave his Royal Highness at full liberty to improve and enlarge his favourite summer residence, as he may think proper.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. R. King, banker.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Mr. Leighton, corn-inspector.—Miss C. Penfold, of S. enying.

Mr. Sturt, son of Mr. Sturt, master of the public-house, at Hove, near Brighton. He was an excellent swimmer, and unfortunately drowned while indulging his propensity for bathing in the sea.

HAMPSHIRE.

The expence of the execution of the intended London and Portsmouth canal, according to the estimate lately furnished, will amount to the sum of 721,000l.—and the estimated revenue will exceed 100,000l. per annum. A subscription has been lately opened in London and different parts of the country, for raising a capital of 800,000l. in shares of 100l. each, and to proceed to Parliament for powers to effect this great national undertaking.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Lomer, grocer, to Miss A. Wade.—Mr. Webb, pastry cook, to Mrs. Wallace.

At Lymington, Mr. H. Henning, jun. watchmaker, to Miss E. Young.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. J. Bale, upholsterer.

At Catisfield-house, near Fareham, R. Biggs, esq. Vice Admiral of the White, an officer of great professional merit, and liberal and charitable to the indigent and distressed.

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county

He has bequeathed the sum of 100l. to the county hospital at Winchester, and the sum of 60l. to be distributed among the poor widows at Fareham.

At Testwood, Southampton, aged 85, J. Sneyd, esq.

At New Alresford, Mrs. Fielder, relict of the late Mr. J. Fielder, brewer.

At Lymington, aged 72, Mr. J. Newell, timber merchant—Mr. W. Verling, of the Red Lion public house.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Wilton, near Salisbury, to Miss Wheatley, of Louther-hall, Westmoreland.—Mr. Dameis, glover, of Bradford, to Miss Ball, daughter of Mr. Ball, baker, of Devizes.

At Monmouth, Mr. R. Parry, to Miss D. Jones.

Died.] Universally lamented, the Rev. Nicholas Cross, of Trowbridge, aged 72 years, formerly many years pastor of the Independent Church of that town. He bore a lingering and distressing affliction with exemplary patience and submission, enjoying to the last the most perfect serenity and composure of mind in the gradual approaches of death, and prospect of eternity. He was a man of great personal piety, and his conduct through the whole of his life being regulated by the sacred rules and precepts of Christianity, produced a character amiable, uniform, and consistent with that profession he made, and the sacred functions he once sustained.—He was a hard and laborious student; by means of which he had acquired a very considerable stock of theological knowledge, as well as of natural philosophy and the mathematics.

At Salisbury, J. Stoddard, esq. upwards of 40 years, a lieutenant in the navy.—The Rev. W. Kerrich, M.A. cannon-residentary of the cathedral.—In her 70th year, Mrs. M. Pitts.

At Marlborough, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. J. Coleman.—Miss H. J. Ludlow, of Hillworth-house, near Devizes.

At Chipflow, Mr. J. Griffiths, wine-merchant.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Warner, liquor-merchant.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Mr. Moore, of Clewer Mills, to Miss H. Birch.

At Shaw, Mr. R. Hazell, of Donnington, to Mrs. Warner, many years housekeeper to Colonel Stead.

Mr. James Smith, of Newtown, Hants, to Miss S. Wilkins, of Speen, in this county.

Died.] At his brother's house, in London, Mr. M. Porter, watch-maker, and one of the members of the baptist congregation in the town of Wokingham. Mr. Porter was inoffensive in his deportment, unaffected in piety,

a good neighbour, a kind relative, and in every respect, a man of a worthy character.

Miss M. Stone, of Chawley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. W. Tincombe, ironmonger, to Miss S. Clarke—M. Bennett, esq. of London, to Miss E. Cooke.

At Bath, Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of Browne hall, county of Wexford, to Miss Browne, youngest daughter of the late Honorable Colonel A. Browne, second son of John, Earl of Altamont—J. Gubbins, esq. to Miss Bathoe.—Mr. W. Dunn, to Mrs. Dunn, of Walcot.—T. W. Birchall, esq. of the navy, to Miss Marrett.

At Conglesbury, the Reverend D. S. Moncrieffe, rector of Loxton, to Miss Simmons.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Howe.—Mr. Slade, son of Mr. Slade, sadler.—Of a consumptive disorder, Mrs. Thomas.—Mr. Keigwin, corndealer.—Mr. J. Anthony, sadler.—Mrs. Jennings—Mrs. Empson.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Chapman, a maiden lady; for many years a zealous member of the late Reverend Mr. Westley's society.

Mr. W. Browne, corn merchant.—Mrs. Hurle, wife of Mr. W. Hurle, linen merchant.—Miss A. Llewellyn.—Mr. J. H. Katter, sugar-refiner.—Mr. I. Phillimore, haberdasher.—The Rev. Mr. Page, curate of St. Augustin's.

After a severe illness, R. Castle, esq. mayor of this city; highly respected as a just and equitable merchant, honorable in commercial life, and kind and benevolent in private life.

At Bath, Mr. W. Booth, auctioneer.—Mrs. Jervais, aunt to the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent.

At the Hotwells, Mr. Parfitt, butcher—J. Dolphin, esq. of Turoe, in the county of Galway, Ireland.

At Clifton, Mr. C. Ames, son of L. Ames, esq. alderman of Bristol.—Mrs. Perry, of East Hayes.

At Combe Flory, near Taunton, Mrs. Manning, relict of the late Rev. T. Manning, of Kensington.

At Old Cleve, Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Newton.

On the 31st May, in his 24th year, in the island of Trinidad, Captain Westwood, of the ship Caroline of Dublin; and on the 31st of June, at the same place, his younger brother aged 15, both sons of Mr. Westwood, cyder-merchant, of Bristol.

At Salford, Mr. M. Strong, proprietor of one of the Bath and Bristol coaches. His death is attributed to the circumstance of having drank a quantity of cyder when extremely heated.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. H. Butt, of Bourton, to Miss E. Meggs.

Died.] At Dorchester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Bartlett.

At

At Blandford, very suddenly, Mr. Biggs, merchant and draper.

DEVONSHIRE.

P. Langmead, esq. M. P. for Plymouth, has lately presented to the borough, the generous and patriotic gift of a life-boat. Its reception at the pier-head and entrance into the harbour from the dock-yard, about 6 o'clock in the evening, July 20, decorated with silk colours, &c. &c. with Mr. Langmead, who is likewise mayor of the borough, on board, was greeted by a very numerous procession of boats, containing some hundreds of merchants, ship-owners, ladies, and other inhabitants of all descriptions. The effect of this appearance was grand, brilliant, and magnificent; the evening fine—martial music resounding from excellent bands of music—ringing of bells—every ship and flagstaff in the harbour decorated with elegant colours—were so many circumstances that contributed to enliven and embellish the scene. A committee of merchants handed Mr. Langmead, &c. out of the life-boat at Foxhole-quay—On the invitation of the merchants, a superb collation, with choite wines, was served up to a numerous and respectable company at the George Tavern.

Married] At Stoke church, near Plymouth dock, G. Cleather, esq. steward of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, to Miss Lawrence, of Keyham-point.

At Tiverton, Mr. Allen organist, to Miss E. Acklans—Mr. W. Cummins, of Ashburton, to Miss Durant, daughter of Mr. R. Durant, of Exeter.

Died] On the 5th of August, at Barnstaple, deeply lamented by a numerous train of relatives and friends, Mr. William Robert, ætat. 23, and Mr. William Dene, ætat. 19, both natives of that place. The unfortunate youths were bathing in the river which flows below the town, when the tide coming suddenly on, they were carried in an instant out of their depth by the rapidity of the torrent, and being unable to swim, fell an untimely sacrifice to the impetuous element. All attempts to discover the bodies proved vain until several hours after immersion, when they were found at a considerable distance down the stream; but alas! too late to leave the smallest chance of restoring animation by any resuscitative process.

At Exeter, Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. Faddy, formerly of the army.

At Honiton, Mrs. Gidley.

At Coleridge house, Miss Allen—P. Ougier, esq. of Cotterbury.

CORNWALL.

Died] At Fowey, Robert Stephens, esq. after a long and painful illness, which he supported with philosophical and Christian fortitude. He possessed a nervous and cultivated mind—was always happy to assist indigent and unprotected merit. Faithful to his engagements, and unshaken in his friendships,

he lived justly beloved, and died as justly lamented.

At Helstone, aged 76, Mrs. John.

Mr. J. Read, of Wendover, during fifty-five years a circumspect and respectable member of the Methodist Society.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Henhood, farmer, of St. Teath.

WALES.

Died] At Carmarthen, John Philipps, of the Middle Temple, esq. In this gentleman an observation frequently made is fully exemplified,—that abilities and industry, however employed, never fail of success. In the early part of his life he was intended for the Church; but possessing a mind too active for an obscure life, he declined that profession for a more lucrative one—the law. Having entered himself a student in the Temple, and passed the usual routine of education with more than common attention, he was called to the bar, where he practised for some time with success. The period was not then arrived for the exercise of those talents which afterwards shone so conspicuously; Mr. Fox's memorable scrutiny on the Westminster election called them forth. He was retained as counsel on the occasion, and acquitted himself with much honour. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the election-laws, every candidate was anxious to have the advantage of his abilities; but having acquired an honourable independence, he retired to the country for the study of agriculture; and it would be too much to enumerate in this article his particular services in that science: it is sufficient to observe, that this country, by his death, will experience a serious loss. To a theoretical knowledge he united a practical, and it was always attended with the most beneficial effects. As a companion he was courted by all, possessing an uncommon fund of anecdote, and the politest manners.—His knowledge was as extensive as his mind was enlightened; and nothing was designed by him but his perseverance and resolution carried into effect. Family he had none; but he was the common parent of mankind, and always relieved their wants with cheerfulness. He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, with much resignation, leaving a numerous circle to lament his loss, who were well acquainted with his virtues, and had always experienced his kindness and affection.

At his seat at Veiynydd, Brecon, after a lingering illness, in his 22d year, Captain T. Hughes Williams, of the 4th regiment of foot. This amiable young man has fallen thus early a sacrifice to the love of his country, which kindled in his mind an ardent thirst after military glory. Regardless of the allurements of an independent fortune, and the comforts of an extensive circle of relatives and friends, he entered into the army at the age of sixteen. He served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. His zeal for the

the service, however, proved too powerful for his constitution, which the maturity of years had not been permitted to strengthen.

At Cowbridge, Mr. T. Glover, of the Bear Inn.

At Swansea, R. S. Roberts, esq.

At Tenby, Pembroke, Miss Ball, eldest daughter of B. Ball, esq. a young lady much respected and beloved.

In his 16th year, Mr. H. Thomas, farmer, near Tenby. — J. Kenrick, esq. of Wynne-hall, near Ruabon, Denbighshire.

At Wrexham, aged 93, Mrs. M. Yale, daughter of the late D. Yale, esq. of Plas yn Yale, Denbighshire.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Bollindean, Perth, Philip Dundas, esq. to Miss Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, bart.

At Castle Menzies, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Butter, of Pitlochrie, to Miss Vere Menzies, daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, bart.

At Edinburgh, R. Forsyth, esq. advocate, to Miss Jacobina Carson, daughter of the late J. Carson, M.D. physician at Philadelphia.

Died.] Sir John Wedderburn, bart. of Ballynedean.

At the Grove, near Aberdeen, in his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Brown.

At Aberdeen, on the 18th inst. in the 68th year of his age, James Beattie, L.L.D. professor of moral philosophy and logic, in Marischal College; well known in the literary world.—[*An authentic account of this illustrious writer will be given in our next.*]

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, T. Tennison, esq. of Castle-Tennison, county Roscommon, to Lady F. King, youngest daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

At Kiltergus, J. Hume, esq. of Humewood, Wicklow, brother to Mr. Hume, M.P. for that county, to the only daughter of the late Rev. C. Smyth, of Croagh, county Limerick, and niece to the late Arthur Smith, archbishop of Dublin.

At Kirk Santon, Isle of Man, J. Bell, esq. of St. Mary's-abbey, Dublin, to Miss Calow of Scarlet.

Died.] In Sackville-street, Dublin, Sir Anthony Brabazon, bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in this kingdom. His Lordship was barbarously murdered by a body of rebels assembled in Thomas-street, Dublin, the principal scene of the late daring insurrection. His Lordship was accompanied by his daughter and nephew, the Rev. R. Wolfe, when the carriage was stopped. Miss Wolfe escaped, having been conveyed to a public-house in the neighbourhood, and thence to the Castle; but Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were dragged out of the carriage, and killed by many wounds inflicted with pikes.

It is highly probable that his Lordship became obnoxious to the rebels from the strong measures he had formerly adopted in his capacity of Attorney General—such as preparing the Tumultuous Assembly Act, the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Murder Conspiracy Act, and various other statutes, directed principally against the organization of rebellion—while many hundreds of the Defenders and United Irishmen were brought to justice by prosecutions conducted by him.

Dr. Hussey, the titular bishop of Waterford. After bathing at Timmore, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and almost instantly expired.

At her house at St. Dunlough's, near Dublin, Lady Catherine O'Toole, sister to the Earl of Mountnorris; a lady of superior charms and fascinating manners.

After a long illness, the lady of Sir John Gillman, bart. of Gillmanville, in Ireland, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, in Hampshire.

At his house, Black Rock, near Dublin, R. Jephson, esq. many years master of the horse to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and a successful dramatic writer. He was an officer in the Irish army, and formerly member of parliament in that kingdom, and celebrated for his convivial powers and his felicity in ludicrous composition. His first dramatic piece, "Braganza," was acted with success at Drury-lane, and printed in the year 1775; but the plot was thought to resemble Venice Preserved too nearly. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, with a similar relation to Much Ado about Nothing, was acted nine nights at Drury-lane, and printed in 1779. "The Count of Narbonne" was well received. He wrote also "The Campaign; or, Love in the East Indies," an opera; "Julia; or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy, in language and sentiments often sublime; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; and "The Conspiracy." In 1794 he published "The Confessions of James Baptiste Contreau, citizen of France, written by himself, and translated from the original French," 2 vols. 12mo. a severe satire on the depravity of French manners, but very reprehensible on many accounts. In the same year he sent abroad "Roman Portraits," a poem, in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations, in one volume, 4to.

In Dublin Castle, J. Darcy, esq. of Hyde Park, county of Westmeath.

MARRIED ABROAD.

In the island of Guernsey, Major Mackenzie, of the 43d regiment of foot, to Miss C. Balduck.

DIED ABROAD.

At Calcutta, East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel J. Wood, son of the late Mrs. Wood, of Kennington-lane.

In December last, Major General Horton Briscoe,

Briscoe, while on a visit to the Governor General.

In the island of Antigua, J. Price, esq. son of J. Price, esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, London.

At Albino, near Rome, on the 8th ult. in the 73d year of his age, the Right Honorable Frederick, Bishop of Derry. His Lordship was born at the family seat in Ickworth, Suffolk, in the year 1730. He was the third son of ——— Earl of Bristol, who had incurred the displeasure of Mr. Pope, because he sometimes amused himself with writing verses, which were thought worthy of repetition by the wits of those days, and many of which are deemed worthy of the rank they first held in Dodley's Collection, which is no small proof of their merit. The mother of the Bishop was the daughter of General Nicholas Le Pell, a lady as celebrated for her beauty, as her Lord was for his eccentricities. In addition to a fine form, embellished with all the advantages of a finished education, she is said to have had the finest eyes of any woman in her day, which did not escape Voltaire in the following stanza, which he wrote soon after his arrival in England:

*Hervey would you know the lover,
True love is by silence known,
In my eyes you'll best discover
All the powers of your own.*

The subject of this sketch having entered into Holy Orders, was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, and principal Clerk of the Privy Seal, which he resigned in February 1767, upon being appointed Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and sworn of the Privy Council in that Kingdom. On the 30th of January, 1768, he was translated to the Bishoprick of Derry, on the demise of Dr. Barnard. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, bart. by whom he has left two sons, George, now Earl of Bristol, and Augustus John; also two daughters, Mary married February 1766, to John Lord Erne, and Elizabeth, married in the same year to John Thomas Foster, esq. The citizens of Londonderry had received a very unfavourable impression of his Lordship, he was represented as a haughty high priest, that kept the inferior orders of the clergy at an oriental distance, proud of his high birth, and vain of his accomplishments as a gentleman and a scholar. In a short time, however, they were agreeably undeceived. The ladies were charmed with his attention and politeness; the men with his affability, and the poor with his well-timed charities, of him it may be truly said that he was a father to the fatherless, and "defended the cause of the widow." The liberality of his religious sentiments insensibly won the heart of the sourest sect in his diocese, his hospitable board was daily encircled with clergymen and laymen of the established church, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. In short it

may be said, that he brought about a religious revolution in the minds of the inhabitants of the extensive bishoprick of Derry, which has encreased, is encreasing, and it is hoped will never be diminished. He employed a number of poor labourers in the cultivation of his episcopal domain, a number of carpenters, masons, &c. in building—and as his taste in architecture was allowed to be correct—he was followed in that line by many gentlemen in the neighbourhood who thro' his medium became as well acquainted with palladies, as some of our merchants are with their ledgers. This flattered the Bishop's pride, I won't say his vanity, so that he used to call the gentlemen of the county of Londonderry the "Tractable Irish." In all his improvements either in planting or building, he appears to have had an eye to that justly-admired couplet in Pope:

*"His use alone that sanctifies expence,
And splendor borrows all her rays from sense."*

The Bishop was peculiarly calculated to win the affection of all around him, he was fond of wit, and was witty at will, but it must be observed in justice to his memory that he never dipped one of his shafts in gall: he was also fond of the social board, but never indulged beyond the relish of his glass. In conversation he never touched on any topic that might recal any unpleasant sensation, or lead to any unpleasant discussion. He was the patron of men of letters, and loved to beckon modest merit from the shade. His library, which was well stored with the best writers, was open to every person of respectable character that wished to consult it. In his politics he used to declare that he was bred in the school of that statesman that raised this country to the proudest acmé of pre-eminence—the illustrious WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham. The only prominent feature in his political life, was the part, as unexpected as it was conspicuous, namely, he took in the Volunteer Association of Ireland, one of the brightest periods in the history of that country. At a meeting of 272 companies of the volunteer army of the province of Ulster, by their delegates held at Dunganon in the county of Tyrone, on Monday, September 8, 1783. His Lordship attended, and may be said to have made his first public appearance as a delegate of the Londonderry corps of volunteers. He was called to the chair but declined, as he was suddenly seized with a fit of the gout, and obliged to retire a few moments after his delegated powers were verified. Soon after his return to his episcopal seat, he was presented with an address from a very respectable body of volunteers, called the "Bill of Rights Association." The address after complimenting his Lordship on his zeal and steadiness in the cause of civil and religious liberty, congratulated his Lordship on the dissipation "of

the clouds of superstition and bigotry." His Lordship in his answer, which was of considerable length, says, their approbation of his efforts would in some measure console him if they should not even be crowned with success. "But when you, (adds the Bishop,) step forth from your own country, to hail the individual of another, unknown to you but by his honest endeavours, and unconnected, except by that kindred spirit which seems now at length to pervade the whole mass of citizens, and like a Promethean fire to animate an hitherto lifeless lump, the satisfaction excited in his mind, by the applauses of many who have a right to approve what they dare to support, can be known only to those who are conscious of deserving what they are fortunate enough to receive. Where the conscience of the patriot bears truth to the panegyric, and the sincerity of the panegyrist's praises ceases to be adulation, they then become the wholesome food of a manly mind, and nourish that virtue they were only first intended to approve. There is in this island, Ireland, a class of citizens equally respectable, and infinitely more numerous than those who have oppressed them." The public papers for some time teemed with addresses to his Lordship, his answers were very much admired for the energy and peculiar turn of the expression, even by those who did not approve of the political sentiment they conveyed. In his person he scarce rose to the middle size, well made, active, with eyes full of fire, and a smile always diffused over his countenance, even when he was afflicted with gout, which never failed to pay him an annual visit. He was the only bishop on the Irish bench that wore his own hair. The Diocese of Derry extends in length 60 English miles, and in breadth 55, extending through four counties, viz. Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Antrim. It contains 659,000 acres, 48 parishes, 43 benefices, 51 churches, &c.

After a few days illness, Lieutenant-colonel George Smith, of the 9th infantry, on the Madras establishment.

On the 17th of February last, at Ettenheim, in Germany, Louis-Henry-Eward, Cardinal of Rohan Guémené, son of Hercules Meriadec and of Louise Gabrielle de Rohan. He was born Sept. 23, 1734, and known from his cradle by the name of Prince Louis. He studied, for some time, at the College du Plessis, with little diligence, yet with success. Here his affability and generosity endeared him to his fellow-students. But, with these amiable qualities, he had others dangerous to himself. His understanding was subject to an extreme facility of persuasion. His temper was light, presumptuous, and credulous. It was even then to be feared that his very virtues might be abused to his own detriment; and had it not been for the influence of a lesson equally severe and salutary, the whole train of his life would only have unfolded those qualities of

character. He was destined for the profession of a clergyman, principally on account of the great interest of his family to present him to the richest benefices. He studied theology, in preparation for orders, at the seminary of St. Magloire. From that seminary he made occasional hunting excursions. Prince Louis was at that time thought, by those who knew him, to be as well qualified for the military profession as for the ecclesiastical. The bishopric of Strasburgh, which had become in some sort a customary provision for the younger sons of the Rohan family, was intended for him. In 1760, he was chosen co-adjutor to his uncle Constantine, his predecessor in that bishopric, and was consecrated under the title of Bishop of Canople. In 1777 he became grand almoner to the King of France, obtained a cardinal's hat in 1778, and in 1779 succeeded to the bishopric of Strasburgh. He obtained, in 1780, the abbey of St. Waast. In the character of Administrator of the Affairs of the Hospital of the Quinze-Vingts, the cardinal was involved in a dispute with the Parliament. He prevailed both in this dispute and in another, which gave to his name much celebrity. Never did any affair interest public curiosity more deeply than that of the famous necklace. The history of that process might be intitled with propriety, "The Dangers of Bad Company; or, Credulity the Dupe of Intrigue;" a romantic tale, marvellous, yet true. On the day of the decision, some person said to a friend of the Cardinal's that he had been declared *innocent*. "Innocent!" replied the other; "Call him *an innocent!* (*a simpleton.*)" From this era begins the honourable part of his life; in the school of adversity he became a new man. During his trial he conducted himself with sagacity, dignity, and courage. In his exile he distinguished himself by the virtues of modesty and resignation. Upon his return to his diocese, he edified his people with good examples, and enlightened them with instructions worthy of a primitive bishop. M. de Rohan was a member of the Constituent Assembly, and, in the progress of the revolution, gained in esteem what he lost in fortune. Attempts were used to excite his resentment against the court; but he had forgotten his wrongs, and would not debase his character by revenge. Retiring to his narrow territories beyond the Rhine, he became a beneficent father to those children of misfortune who were driven thither by the same storm that had wrecked his own fortunes. Cardinal Rohan was in conversation lively, graceful, and amusing, but superficial. He was generous from native impulse, and prodigal from ostentation. There was an air of grandeur and even pride in his aspect, from which one that had not before seen him would scarcely have expected that gracious politeness and that goodness into which he softened in conversation. He was certainly the most credulous of men, as ap-
pear

pears from the story of the impostures with which he was duped by Cagliostro.

The celebrated Dr. Troll, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden. His narrative of his voyage to Iceland, in company with Messrs. Banks and Solander, is well known, and held in high estimation.

On the 20th May last, in Port Royal Harbour, on board the *L'Hercule* ship of war, of 74 guns, after only two days illness, S. Ferris, esq. commander of that ship, and senior captain of the Squadron on that station.—Captain Ferris was the officer who so bravely defended the Hannibal ship of war, of 74 guns, in the severe action between a Squadron under Sir James Saumarez, and a French Squadron, in Algeiras-bay, on the 6th July, 1801.

On board the *Veruna*, country-ship, on his passage from Bengal, of the disease so prevalent in India, and so fatal to European constitutions, in his 25th year, Lieutenant G. Brydges Selwyn, eldest son of the Rev. J. Selwyn, rector of Luggershall, Wiltshire, and nephew to the late Colonel Dyer, Quarter-Master-General in that Presidency.

At Spandau, in his 73d year, Sir James Francis Edward Scott, a general in the Prussian service, commandant of the fortress of Spandau, and knight of the order of Merit. He was eldest son of the late William Scott, esq. of Auchtidonald, Aberdeen, and had been employed fifty-five years in the Prussian service.

At Florence, Lady Catherine Burges's, sister to the Duke of St. Alban's.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the continued heat, and sunny state of the weather, during the whole of the present month, the business of reaping and securing all sorts of crops has been carried on with unusual celerity and dispatch. The Wheat and Barley-crops are, in most of the southern districts of the kingdom, already almost wholly secured, and a large proportion of the Oats also have been cut and conveyed to the stacks. In the northern parts of the island the harvest is likewise in a very advanced state.

In the midland counties, a month's uninterrupted fine weather has enabled the farmers to get in nearly all the white Grain; and in some places the Beans and mixed Grain are begun to be cut. The Wheat in those districts has, in some instances, suffered much from the mildew, especially where the crop was large; so much so, that some pieces have been mowed merely for litter. Indeed, few crops have escaped without suffering more or less from this cause. Had it been otherwise, the Wheat in general would have been abundant in quantity, and of a very superior quality. The Barley and Oats are a full crop, and remarkably good; the former being carried so very dry, will be much in favour of the maltster.—Beans, though a great crop as to *straw*, will not yield well. Turnips want rain, and have also in many places suffered much from the grub. Store Stock of all kinds, except Hogs for the Stubbles, are lower, owing to the shortness of keep and water. Clover for seed wants a few feeding showers.

Pulse crops, even Beans, have, in some places, been removed from the ground.

All the different kinds of crops have been secured in the most perfect condition, so far as the harvest has yet advanced. But the produce, though abundant in many districts, is not, in general, so full or so good in quality as was expected. This is probably in consequence of the long-continued dryness of the season. The average price of Wheat is 55s. 9d.—Rye, 36s. 7d.—Barley, 24s. 10.—Oats, 22s. 6d.—Beans, 33s. 11d.

But though the season has been unusually favourable for the operations of the field, the Pastures and Grass-lands have suffered considerably, the Grass in many districts being almost wholly burnt up; and it is but in few situations that any *Rowen* has been in a state to be cut.

The prices of both Fat and Lean Stock keep up. The average price of Beef in Smithfield Market is from 4s. to 5s.—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef is from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

The Turnip-crops have been greatly injured by the dryness of the weather in many places; and the Potatoes on the drier soils are not very promising. The fallows for Wheat have in general been prepared in the most perfect manner.

The coming crop of Hops continues very promising for a large produce, and is of fine quality. The plants are free from insects, and very healthy. The prices of Hops of 1801 and 1802 have fallen, the first, to about 80s. and the latter, which cost 16l. 16s. have fallen to about 5l. Some few new Hops may be at market in the first week of September.

Hay, notwithstanding the great crops, and their being made extremely well, and without difficulty, still keeps high. Average price of Hay in St. James's Market is 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 8s. to 2l. 17s. Whitechapel Market.—Hay, 4l. 10s. to 7l.—Clover, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of July, to the 24th of August, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.
Highest 30.18. Aug. 15. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.70. Aug. 11. Wind S.W.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours. } 3 tenths.

{ Between the mornings of the 11th and 12th inst. the mercury rose from 29.00 to 30.00.

Thermometer.
Highest 82°. July 31. Wind S.W.
Lowest 43°. Aug. 21. Wind N.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours. } 15°.

{ The thermometer was as high as 81° on the 17th inst. but on the 18th it was not once higher than 65°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 0.556 inches in depth.

In looking over the journal for the last month, we find nothing remarkable to have happened in meteorology. The barometer and thermometer have been high, and the variations in them but trifling; the average height of the former is 30.025 inches; of the latter, is nearly 68°. For our climate the heat of the weather to the 18th inclusive, was greater than usual; but on the four succeeding days the cold was sensibly felt; the wind being northerly. It will be seen above that the quantity of rain fallen is very small, and, excepting the days when that fell, the weather has been fine, and well adapted to the business of harvest.

According to Mr. Kirwan, the mean height of the barometer at Dublin, for the year 1800, was 29.978; of the thermometer, 47°.819, and the quantity of rain fallen was equal to 23.567 inches in depth.

For the year 1801, the mean height of the barometer was 30.032; of the thermometer, 49°.278; and the quantity of rain was equal 21.965 inches in depth.

From the meteorological observations made at Londonderry, in the year 1800, by Dr. William Paterson, it appears that the mean height of the barometer was for that year 29.82; of the thermometer, (September not included,) 49°.75;—of De Luc's hygrometer, 42.819; and the quantity of rain was equal to 29.226 inches in depth.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

THE Publisher has received complaints from a great number of persons, at different times, describing the difficulty which is experienced in procuring the Supplementary Number at the time of its publication, and finds that he is actually blamed as a party concerned in occasioning the disappointment; but as he also sustains a periodical loss from the same cause, he at length considers it his duty to state that the irregular delivery is solely the fault of the Country Booksellers, or of their Correspondents in London. If every Bookseller residing in the country were to insist on the regular transmission of the Supplement to the Monthly Magazine at the time it is published, much inconvenience and loss would be obviated, not only to the Publisher, but also to the purchasers, whose sets, for want of the Supplement, are left incomplete, and who are thus deprived of the perusal of a valuable and necessary part of our Miscellany.

* * Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.